INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XVI NO 59.. BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 9 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
10 Mar.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 "	RAZMAK@† ..		10,902
21 "	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
24 "	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 "	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 "	RAZMAK @ ..		10,902
21 "	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
28 "	MALOJA x ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
12 "	MOREA* ..		10,953
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		11,120
9 "	MALWA* ..		0,988
16 "	MANTUA ..		10 946
23 "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,572
30 "	DELTA ..		8,000
7 July	RANPURA* ..		16,601
14 "	MOREA ..		10,953
21 "	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 "	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 "	MACEDONIA.		11,120
18 "	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
25 "	MANTUA ..		10,946

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DUMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
11th Mar.	YUBAYE MARU ..	Japan.
29th "	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia.
31st March	† KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	† ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
26th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
26th Apr.	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits China and Japan.
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..		for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
9th March	VASNA ..	Buseh via Karachi.
10th "	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
12th "	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
14th "	BARODA ..	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
14th "	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
21st "	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Buseh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	25 Feb.	11 March
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 "	15 "
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	18 "
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 "	29 "
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	1 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th "	13 "
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 "
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 "
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th "	14 May

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru ..	29th Feb.	13th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru..	11th March	22nd "
Indo Maru ..	13th "	28th "
Celebes Maru ..	24th "	8th April.
Indus Maru ..	6th April	16th "
Borneo Maru ..	9th	22nd "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd	5th May.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 356.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT;
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

NEW AGENCY

AT MIRAJ

PRICE ONE ANNA.

Copies can be had from:—
S. A. KULKARNI,
News Agent,
MIRAJ.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

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3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

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Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

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Name of Subscriber _____

Address _____

Register No. _____

Date of paper _____

Time of delivery _____

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

POONA CITY

Poona Readers can have "Bombay Chronicle" on their way to Market and Office and also on way back to home, twice a day. With up-to-date fresh News.

From:—

(1) KELKAR BROTHERS,
News A
Poona Budhawar,
AND

(2) POONA CAMP.
MAIN ROAD.
Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.

(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY,
540, Centre Street
Poona.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

The Indian Review.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE
By Lady Cynthia Mosley.
EAST AFRICAN POLICY
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY
By Mr. S. Haldar.
AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS MAYO
By The Rev. Alden H. Clark.
THE LAST PHASE
By E. Labouchere Thornton, I.C.S., (Retd)
THE MADRAS CONGRESS
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
BRITAIN'S "SACRED TRUST"—INDIA
By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.
By Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
THE RESERVE BANK BILL AND THE INDIAN STATES. By Sirdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
By Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E.
MORE CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR MUSSALMANS
By Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5, (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorder.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.

1924	Rs. 2,37,34,000	
1925	Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926	Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,50	Rs. 82,74,00
New Premium Income	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,82
Premium Income	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	„ 82,70,392	„ 94,49,109

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, . . . CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

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What you want when you want it you can get what you want quickest by the use of an advertisement in the Classified Columns of the "Bombay Chronicle." All kinds of wants are filled quickly where the "Bombay Chronicle" advertisements are employed.

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Competent ARCHITECTURAL TRACERS. Apply with testimonials and salary expected Box No. 2114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 30078

WANTED—CANDIDATES for M.D., D.Sc., Homeopathic, Ayurvedic, Examinations, before 30th March. Send postage for prospectus. Post-box 256, MADRAS.
A R748

WANTED—SOLE AGENT in each district for (Regd.) "Swarna Renu"—Pill and Ointment. Curor of all diseases. Details in hand bill. Unsolicited testimonials for various diseases even of Leprosy. 50 pills in a phial and one phial ointment -/12/- each. Samples free. "THE SWARNA RENU OFFICE, Dacca."
A R764

PARTNER WANTED—"Fully qualified and experienced architect Indian (30) seeks partner to open Architect's Office in Bombay. B.E., preferred. Apply Box No. 2113, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R760

WANTED—Superintendent of Police Banswara State. No unqualified and untrained man need apply. Final date for application 15th March 1928. Terms required to be mentioned in the application to be addressed to the Diwan, Banswara (Rajputana).
A 30069

WANTED an ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to teach pupils by actual hand work electric wiring, armature winding of D.C. generators and motors, testing and installation, battery setting, repairing and charging. He should be also able to teach theoretical electricity and applied mechanics. Only such candidates who possesses considerable electrical repair shop experience and a technical institute training need apply. The post carries a pay of Rs. 100—10—150 per mensem, and is at present temporary for six months. Apply to PRINCIPAL, H. R. H. Prince of Wales Technical School, Jorhat, P. O., Assam.

WANTED a LADY SUPERINTENDENT as inspecting officer for Infant Welfare work in the Central Provinces. A woman doctor with a Director of Public Health or special Health training in Europe or America preferred, but medical degrees not essential. Selection from applicants will be made of June 1st. Duties Commence July 1st Applicants should state age, qualifications and previous experience and enclose copies of testimonials. Pay according to qualifications; all particulars on application to the SECRETARY, Red Cross Society, Nagpur C. P.

WANTED—A passed expert ACCOUNTANT for the Kundola Pravuram Sampat Syndicate Zamindary, Ltd. Salary according to qualifications. Free lodge. Apply to the Managing Director with copies of testimonials stating age and previous experience before the 15th March 1928. The accounts are to be kept in Bengali. The candidate must be ready for personal interview if necessary. Biraj Krishna Mukherjee, Managing Director, Kundola Head Office, Birbhum.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced MILLER for Simon's plants. Apply, with testimonials and salary to THE PROPRIETORS The Kishan Flour Mills, Meerut City.

WANTED—Men to start MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. Rs. 60 weekly earned at home. Particulars free. Business Standards Service Bureau, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.

WANTED—At once a B.A., strong in Bengali, for Nandanpur Rupchand Academy on Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 a month. Apply to the Secretary, Nandanpur P.O., (Howrah) Dist.

WANTED a B.Com. for the post of an ACCOUNTANT in Surat Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., salary Rs. 75—5—150. Apply with testimonials.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR THE SALEM District Urban Bank, Ltd. Salary between Rs. 150 and 200 p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to:—T. ADINARAYAN CHETTIAR, President.

WANTED—LOCO FOREMAN FOR THE Morvi Railway. Pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 with free quarters. Also workshop foreman pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to J. P. MANKAD, Esq., Hazoor Personal Assistant, Morvi State.

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPISTS AND OTHERS seeking employment in several lines to consult with return postage stamp. G. GOODMAN & Co., LOANS & EMPLOYMENT SECURERS, Bangalore Cantt.

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT Surgeon to take charge of the Child Welfare Centre, Lansdowne, Garhwal. Pay Rs. 125 per month free furnished quarters or allowance in lieu, private practice, age between 28 and 35. Apply with copies of recent testimonials to the SECRETARY.

WANTED—Diligent GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE travelling representatives. Salary Rs. 40—50 with commission and prospect. Cash security required. Apply in own handwriting to Behar Miscellany, 2, College Square, Calcutta.

WANTED—Passed P. W. D. OVERSEER for the Bamra State. An experienced man preferred. Salary Rs. 70—2—90 with fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 20. Free quarters and benefit of the State Provident Fund. Apply stating qualifications, age and experience to—Superintendent, Bamra State, P. O. Deogarh, Sambalpur District.

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR to take charge of a Private Dispensary in Kurnegalle, Ceylon. Good prospects to the right man. Applicant should be prepared to enter into an agreement for five years. Apply stating qualifications, etc., to W. P. Hoole, Railway Station, Bungalow, Slave Island, Colombo. L.M.S. need not apply.

WANTED influential AGENTS, each town to sell a ready saleable article. For particulars apply to ABRAM, Mahim P.O., Bombay.

WANTED immediately 1,000 CANVASSERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on Rs. 100 a month. AMARNATH, B.A., LLB., Solan (near Simla).

WANTED an LL.B. with knowledge of Hindi as MUNSIFF. Pay Rs. 125 and free house. Apply to DEWAN, Ali Rajpur State, Ali Rajpur, C.I.

WANTED a qualified MEDICAL MAN for Sheth Madha Charitable Dispensary, Variav, Surat District. Net. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150. Apply to MANAGER.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 50 per month. Apply personally GRAMOPHONE Co., Ltd., Dum-Dum Cantonments.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Women's Hospital at Godhra. Pay Rs. 250—40/3—450—50—500. House rent Rs 30. Private practice allowed. Must be registered medical graduate. Apply before 10th March, 1928, to PRESIDENT, MRS. SMART, Victory Hospital Fund, Godhra.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the HEAD ACCOUNTANT for the Aurangabad Electricity Supply concern of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government, on a salary of H. S. Rs. 100—150. Candidates should have passed Book-keeping and Accountancy. Preference will be given to persons having practical expedience in commercial accounts. Applications should reach the undersigned either on or before the 15th March, 1928, and the selected candidate should join forthwith, SPECIAL ENGINEER, District Electricity Schemes, P.W.D., Hyderabad, Deccan.

WANTED from 1st April 1928 a JUNIOR ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR on Rs 250—20—550 (efficiency bar)—20—750, with starting pay determined by age and experience. He should (1) be a Graduate in Electrical Engineering. (2) have completed the post-Graduate course in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and (3) have not less than three years' subsequent good experience. Applications in own handwriting stating in detail the qualifications, previous experience, present pay and age and time required to join, should reach the ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before 9th March.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MIDLAND BANK (India), LTD., 8, Canning Street, CALCUTTA—INVITES APPLICATIONS from the respectable persons for the post of five DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 75—25—200 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to popularise Banking business in suitable quarters and to supervise, inspect and control the concerns. The selected persons are required to invest Rs. 500 in shares of the Bank of which Rs. 100 must be paid after selection and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. Apply with references (if any) and with full particulars.
A

WANTED—AGENTS and WHOLESALE BUYERS of Kashmir Sarees, Numdah Felt Rugs, Household Linens and Bed Spreads. All Embroidered in pretty designs. Remunerations paid RAINA BROTHERS, Fatehkadal, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
A R746

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
O R688

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding **Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.

MIRZAFUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).

Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE, on view—J. Mercer, Esqr., Government Architect Engineer's valuable whole bungalow furniture will be sold on SUNDAY, 11th March, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at two Gabble's Bungalow, Mountpleasant Road, Malabar Hill, BENNETT.
T R763

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S s.s. "TASMANIA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th March, 1928, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

and

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, PAREL, BOMBAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of printed registers, books and forms to K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. M. College, Parel, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.), on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1928. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of printed registers, books, forms, etc. to K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. M. College".

Forms of contract, specification, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2|- will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1928 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 12th day of March, 1928, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay,, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
23950

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, AND DELISLE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 2828 of 1924. (Shrikrishna v|s Chandrasen) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at the respective premises.

On THURSDAY, 15th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece of fazandari leasehold, land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate at Haines Road, Byculla admeasuring about 1152 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 175 new No. 13691 old Survey Nos 344-349 New Survey Nos. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7044, 7045 (1), 7045 (2), 7046|47 Street Nos. 2, 3, 3-A, 4, 89 Cadastral Survey No. 1813 of Byculla division and bounded on the East by the property of the late Dwarkadas Lalubhai, on the West by Haines Road and by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on the North by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on the South by Haines Road and by the property of Elappa Balaram.

On the same day at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or bungalow situate at Delisle Road admeasuring about 311 square yards and registered by the Collector under old No. 175, new No. 13691, old Survey Nos. 344-349, New Survey Nos. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E ward 7164, Street No. 20 and bounded on the East by the said Delisle Road, on the west by the property of Hill Pill Smith, on the North by the property of Nowroji Inspector and on the South by the vacant land hereinafter secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land situate at Delisle Road, containing by admeasurement about 230 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 175, New No. 13691, Old Survey Nos. 344-349, New Survey No. 1|3462, 2|3461 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 7163, Street No. 2, and bounded on the East by the property of Dadabhai Sorabji, on the West by the property of Susana Barretto, on the North partly by vacant land belonging to De Souza and partly by the property hereinbefore—firstly deseribed and on the south by the property of Ellapa Balaram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rele and Company, Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate: Wooden planks, wearing apparels, carpentry tools, silver buttons, timepiece, watches, silver chain, gold taviz, gold head ornament:—

On account of the concerned:—

2 cases pocket knives.

(AT 2-30 P.M.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 handsome strong English built canoe-shape victoria in very good condition with handsome Bay Arab horse in harness.

The property of the late Mr. W. R. Leicester:

One 1926-model "Fiat" car, 2-seater 10|12 H.P. in good running order.

On SUNDAY, the 11th March, 1928, at 10-30 a.m. at "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, next to the Municipal Commissioner's Bungalow;

Property of J. MERCER, Esq., Government Consulting Architect Engineer and others;

Messrs BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction very valuable made to order season-wood furniture made by Roberts, Mackenzie and others of the latest design, rich glass and porcelain ware by Treacher, Elkington and other best make plated ware, carpets, water colours and engravings sweet toned piano and Phonograph. English ice box, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, roll top writing tables, book cases, blackwood open carved furniture, dining table and chairs, side boards, teapoys, brass ware, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, reclining sofas, hat stand, Garden benches and tables, old China bath tubs, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT BELLASIS ROAD (NEW NAGPADA) AND AT MUKUND GUJAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomji and another and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Abdul Karim Abdul Tyeb Javi and Hooseinibhai Abdul Tyeb Javi in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of December 1925 and made between the said Abdul Karim Abdul Tyeb Javi and Hooseinibhai Abdul Tyeb Javi the Mortgagers of the one part and Jalbhoy Rustomji and another the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the properties described below in two lots, on the days and time hereinafter mentioned on the respective premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

PROPERTY AT BELLASIS ROAD (NEW NAGPADA):—

Sale on MONDAY, the 12th March 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred forty-four square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 562 New No. 7794 Old Survey No. 2579 and New Survey No. 4019 and Cadastral Survey No. 1421 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 700 and Street Nos. 132-134 Bellasis Road and Mustan Tank Cross Lane and bounded on the East by the property of Hooseinkhan Ahmed Khan Rogay, on the West by the property of Memon Haji Ebrahim Haji Allana and of Cumruddin, on the North by the said Bellasis Road and on the South by the Mustan Tank Cross Lane.

LOT NO. 2.

PROPERTY AT MUKUND GUJAR STREET:—

Sale on TUESDAY, the 13th March 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mukund Gujar Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 294, 295, New 7587 Old Survey No. 1461 New Survey No. 4590 Cadastral Survey No. 3613 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7987 and original Street Nos. 97-107 and recent Street Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 37 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the aforesaid Gujar Street, on or towards the South by the Noor Masjid, on or towards the East by the property of Hassanbhoy Kaoibhoy Bodami and on or towards the the West by the property formerly belonging to Nurbhoy Budhabhoy but now belonging to Jariwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwala and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO,

AUCTION SALE OF 111 BALES AHMEDNAGAR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th March, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the following damaged cotton.

111 bales Ahmednagar Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
THE RECORD SMASHING MOTION PICTURE EPIC
THE BIG PARADE
with two big Stars
JOHN GILBERT
AND
RENEE ADOREE.
Unanimously acclaimed as the Mightiest of all Screen Masterpieces.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy
Star:—
EDDIE CANTOR
The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—
KID BOOTS
Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—
BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

PATHE CINEMA
(AT THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.)
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FLAPPERS!—
See Yourself as others see You.
PARENTS!—
Are you the fools your children call you.
SEE
GLORIA SWANSON
IN
PRODIGAL DAUGHTERS.
See the modern jazz-mad girl at her dizziest pace. See the riotous revels, the mid-night bathing party. See Gloria's flashiest love-drama. With Theodore Roberts in the cast.
ALSO
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
STEP LIVELY

PRECIOUS CINEMA
Lamington Road.
(UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE)
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
THE FOUR FLUSHER
Featuring
Marion Nixon, George Lewis, Eddie Phillips and all the staff of
"THE COLLEGIANS"
PRECIOUS POPULAR PRICES
Box Seats Rs. 1-2-0 each.
Balcony Rs. 0-14-0
Family Circle and Sofa Rs. 0-9-0
First Class Rs. 0-4-0
Second Class Rs. 0-3-0
Third Class Rs. 0-2-0
3 SHOWS DAILY 3
at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15
Extra Shows on Sundays and Bank Holidays at 4-30.

COOK-EASY.
Fully Illustrate Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL
To-night at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE CEREMONIAL PARADE
An Interesting topical of the BIG PARADE, held on Monday.
MATHESON LANG
in
THE QUALIFIED ADVENTURER.

NEXT SATURDAY
COLLEEN MOORE
in
ORCHIDS and ERMINE

GREAT RUSH THROUGHOUT the WEEK
A Picture liked by the Public to greater extent
Come & See To-Night
DON'T MISS IT
Gujarat Studio's Production
THE LILY IN THE MUD
THE LILY IN THE MUD
Featuring
Miss LILA & Mr. NANDRAM.
in chief Role and supported by
Mr. JOSHI, Mr. NIZAM, Mr. GANGARAM, Miss DURGA, Miss RAMBHA, etc.
A Beautiful Story full of dreadful events and dare-devil stunts.
ALSO—CHARMING
STAGE DANCE
BY
Miss LAILA
Miss LAILA
Miss AILA
Beautiful Song and Pleasant Music
SEE TO-NIGHT AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
Coming Shortly
ARYAN FILM CO.'S PRODUCTION
TRAITOR! TRAITOR!

SHRI SHARDA FILM'S
Miracle of the Screen
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
"THE MAGIC VALLEY"
Powerful and Peppy Life, Love, Romance —Magic Stunts—a Story as new as to-day
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.
DAILY at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

SCATTERED RAINS—ABSENCE OF BUYING—MARKET DULL AND FEATURELESS—FUTURES 4 to 9 POINTS LOWER.

New York, March 7.

Somewhat easy conditions ruled throughout the day owing mainly to reports of scattered rains in East and South Texas and the entirely belt being cloudy. It is said that comparatively less rain in January and February in Texas generally ends with small crop as the plants suffer heavy deterioration in summer months when temperatures rise over 100 degrees from want of sufficient sub-soil moisture. The futures market opened at a rise of 3 points and further improved 2 points on scattered buying but later the market changed considerably and very poor and dull tone was in evidence at the close. So far the situation remains unrelieved and further rain is needed to improve the outlook of the new cotton crop. The market closed at a small decline of 4 to 9 points. Middling spot prices closed 5 points lower at 18.85 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 10 points. Spot prices declined 4 points to 18.44 c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter.—Market is dull and featureless absence of buying.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American correspondents:—

"Quiet Market."

Munds and Winslow:—"Expect trading barket pending new crop developments."

From New York:—"Government weather report favourable for crop preparation. Market is dull but no pressure to sell, do not look any material decline at present time but suggest buying on declines."

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

	New York, March 7.
Previous close	18.43
10 A.M.	18.46+.03 Opening
10 A.M.	18.48+.05 Highest
11 A. M.	18.43
12 noon	18.37—.06
12 noon	18.37—06
2.35 P.M	18.33—.10 Lowest
3 P.M.	18.36—.07 Close

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, March 8	
F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 7-3-28	7076000	11182000
,, Yesterday do	12000	35000
Exports to date do	5178000	7946000
Stock at Ports 1-3-28	2047000	2700000
,, Interior Towns do	989000	1225000
,, Liverpool 2-3-28	849000	1315000
Visible Supply 2-3-28	5046000	6766000
Quantity in Sight do	11810000	15892000

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Mar. 7 New York, Mar. 7.
Mar	18.35—.04
May	18.52—.05
July	18.36—.07
October	78.04—.07
December	17.93—.09
January	17.96—.05
Middling Spot	18.85—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Mar. 7.
May	18.14—.06
July	17.97—.10
Middling Spot	18.44—.04

NEW YORK

	New York, Mar. 7. New York, Mar. 7.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
New York. 11 a.m.—	
May	18.54
July	18.43
October	18.07
New York. Noon Call.—	
May	18.52.
July	18.37
October	18.04
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—	
	New York, Mar. 7.
May	19.20
July	18.07
October	17.75

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Mar. 7. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	24,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 7.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 17-1/8

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 8.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/2, Lowest 49/13, Closing 49/14.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 59/4, Closing 59/1.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 4/11, Closing 4/11.

LIVERPOOL.

OPENED STEADY ON FIRM ALEXANDRIA CABLES—LATER DECLINED ON REPORTS OF FAVOURABLE WEATHER—SALES 7,000 BALES—FUTURES 5 to 1 POINT HIGHER.

Liverpool, March 7.

Being influenced by firm advices from Alexandria and by strength of U. S. Stock Market, the Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 5 points. This steadiness attracted further buying and at noon prices stood 9 points above previous closing quotations. Reports of scattered rains over parts of Texas where drought is said to be serious influenced rather free offerings of new crop contracts and prices ruled easy. The market closed somewhat steady at a rise of 5 points for near months while new crop months closed 1 to 2 points higher. Demand for spot continues rather steady and sales amounted to 7,000 bales with middling spot 11 points higher at 10.56d. per lb.

Empire futures prices closed 4 to 2 point points while firm undertone in Egyptians resulted in a rise of 25 to 32 points. Spot Sakel prices hardened 25 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The present continued drought in Texas is considered serious. The official rainfall during January being .67 inches, against a five years' average of 1.87 or 3.11 in 1926 the large crop year.

Our opinion is unchanged and we advise purchase on any breaks.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool, dated 7th March:—

Light rain East Texas and South Texas. Weather cold. Entire belt partly cloudy.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., dated Liverpool, March 7:—

"Market opened steady in consequence of sympathy with Alexandria and strength of U.S. stock markets. Weather favourable for crop preparations better weather reports."

In consequence of less peaceful news Lancashire market "unsettled and fluctuating. Any unfavourable occurrence would cause decline."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Slight rains in Texas and more rains forecasted in Central and Western Texas."

Cable from Alexandria, Egypt:—"Market feels the influence of Sudan, crop accounts are unfavourable, exporters are buying freely."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 7. Opening	Closing. Closing.
March	10.00	9.95 pl. .50
April	..	9.88 pl. .04
May	9.91	9.85 pl. .03
June	..	9.80 pl. .02
July	9.82	9.77 pl. .02
August	..	9.69 pl. 02
September	..	9.60 pl. .03
October	9.57	9.52 pl. .02
November	..	9.47 pl. .02
November	..	9.47 pl. .02
December	..	9.48 pl. .02
January	9.50	9.46 pl. .02
February	..	9.45 pl. .02
March	..	9.45 pl. .01
Middling Spot		10.56 pl. .11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Mar. 7. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar. 7.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.75 pl. .10
Scinde, Fine	7.95 pl. .10
Scinde, Superfine	8.15 pl. .10
Bengal, Good	7.55 pl. .10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.55 pl. .10
Bengal, Fine	7.95 pl. .10
Oomra, Good	8.20 pl. .10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.45 pl. .10
Oomra, Fine	8.70 pl. .10
Broach, Fully Good	9.20 pl. .10
Broach, Fine	9.45 pl. .10
Broach, Superfine	9.70 pl. 10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	New York, March 7.
March	18.38+16
April	18.31+.24
May	18.28+.25
June	18.28+25
July	18.36+.27
August	18.36+.27
September.	18.35+.27
October	18.43+.22
November	18.43+.26
December	18.40+.26
January	18.38+31
February	18.38+.31
March	18.38+.31
Sakellaridis, F.G F., Spot	18.90+.25

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, March 7.
Demand Bills	487.43

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUSINESS. IMPROVING LIVERPOOL. CLOSED VERY STEADY.

Bombay, March 8.

Following a small rise of 7 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 360-8 for Broach A.M. delivery and declined to Rs. 359-8 on scattered selling. At this level small rally ensued on little covering which hardened prices to Rs. 360-8. Prices declined to Rs. 359/8 on easier Liverpool opening advices, but recovered on improving later cables. Quotations at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.M.	360/8
F. G. M. G. Broach J.A.	363/8
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	306/8
F G.M.G. Bengal May	304/8
Fine M.G. Oomr March	330/8
Fine M.G. Oomra May	331/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, March 8.

Following Liverpool cables showing a rise of 4 points the forward market opened at Rs. 361/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to 361/ on profit taking Later on prices again hardened and were quoted at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

FG. MG. Broach A/M.	361/8
FG. MG. Broach J/A.	365
FG. MG. Bengal Mar.	306/8
FG. MG. Bengal May	306
Fine MG. Oomra March	331/8
Fine MG. Oomra May	332/8

SAMPLE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, March 8.
March	216.30+0.30
June	221.90
September	225.70—0.40

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, March 8.

Bengal 306 March.
Bengal 306 May.
Broach 361 A./M.
Broach 364 J./A.
Oomra 331 March.
Oomra 331 May.

	SPOT	RATES			
Bengal	330	323	315	309	301
S P.	328	321	314	307	299
Rajputana	330	323	316	309	301
P A		412	410	403	
Oomra No 3	347	340	333	223	
C P No 1	372	365	358	348	
C P No 2	360	353	346	336	
Khandesi		325	318	315	305
Muthia			318	308	298

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 8.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales.
2 Days

	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	950	230,319 301,529
Central India	1,305	215,050 283,131
Barsi & Nagar	821	220,744 170,714
Hyderabad-Gaorani	156	88,711 58,115
Berar	3,420	427,276 488,612
Central Provinces	3,044	201,790 194,845
Total Oomras	9,696	1,429,790 1,446,946
Dholera	87	78,376 83,682
N.-W. Provinces		60,781 52,329
Rajputana	287	30,739 30,774
Sind-Punjab	359	120,376 91,771
Broach	259	5,287 15,012
Coomta Dharwar		4,071 24,688
Westerns-Northerns	8	3,977 10,764
Cocoanada		395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		8,253 4,676
Persian		3,519 3,150
American		24,178 97,821
Egyptian & African	18	12,782 23,766
Comilla, Burma & other ports		66 51
Total	10,714	1,777 205 1,885,825

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 1st March
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,456	347,247	175,780
Japan & China	3,700	483,887	812,484
Coast Ports		15,179	9,004
Up-country by Rail		46,476	55,467
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		22,386	155,946
Total	6,156	915,175	1,208,681

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 8.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superane	315		
Bengal Fine	310	300	+6
Bengal FG.	300	295	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	310	300	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	300	295	
Wardha-Hinght Fine	360	350	
Nagpur Fine	360	350	+28
Yeotmal Fine	350	345	
Arri Fine	350	345	+14
Amraoti Fine	340	325/28	
Khamgam-Akola Fine	335/38	315/18	—1
Mulkapur Fine	325-28	312-15	
Khandesh Fine	318-20	305/8	—12
Muthia Fine		300	
Muthia FG.			—28
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	335/70		
Purna FG. GS.	335/40	320	
Parthani/Sailu FG GS.		320	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	250/55	325/28	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	330/35	320/22	
Broach FG.			+18
Broach Fine			
Westerns MG		340	
Westerns HG.			
Cambodia	450/55		
Miraj/Sangli	320/95		
Compta Good	395/400		+32
Dhollera			
Kadi Viramgam			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 8

200 H Nenshi & Co. Burhanpur 328/330
300 Currimbhai Ujjain 363/365
200 Japan T & Co. Karanja 330/331
300 Japan T & Co. Darwah 336/339
200 Japan T & Co. Hardu 335/338
200 Japan T & Co. Basim 340/342
200 Japan T & Co. Khamgaon 335/340
100 Jetha Devji & Co. Vedaval 289
200 Toyomankwa Nanded 381
200 Toyomankwa Khamgaon 330
300 Toyomankwa Jalna 318/320
100 B. Karshandas Nimbhora 331
100 H M Mehta Purna 307/310
100 Vardhman Bros. Darwah 339
100 Vardhman Bros. Amraoti 311
100 Vardhman Bros. Wardha 307
200 Volkart Bros. Hingoli 318/320

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association, Ld.

Bombay, March 8.

GOLD.

Ready	21 8 9
Falguna	21 8 3
Chaitra	21 7 6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 8 3
National City	21 9 9

READY

Ready	59 12 0
London Ready	26-3/16
Forward	26-1/4
London Shanghai.	
Opening	2 7 1
Closing	2 7 1
New York Cent	57-1/2

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Pagan	59/11/	59/11/	59/11/	59/11/
Chaitra	59/12/	59/12	59/12/	59/12/

London tone.—Steady—India bought cash. China sold forward. China was a buyed at lower rate. Closed with buyers at to-day's price but there are considerable sellers at a slightly higher level.

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 8.

B C Rate T T 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 March/April
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6-1/4 March
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 April

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 274-1/2
Banks buying T T 273
Banks buying D D 272
Banks buying 3 Mos 268

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 128-1/2
Banks buying 60 Days 125-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 137-1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 174

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3/4

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-5/8

New York/London Cross Rate 4.87 13 16 7th inst.
Shanghai/London Cross Rate 2/7 1/8 8th inst.
London/Japan Cross Rate 1/11 1/8 7th inst.
London/Paris Cross Rate 124.00 7th inst.
London/Belgium Cross Rate 35.00 7th inst.
London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.34 7th inst.
London/Italy Cross Rate 92.30 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold 7th inst. £4-4-11-1/4 6th inst £4-4-10-3/4
Silver London Ready 7th inst 26 1/4 6th inst. 26 3/16
Silver London Forward 7th inst. 26 3/16 6th inst. 26 1/8
Silver New York Ready 7th inst. 57-1/2 6th inst. 57 5/16
London Discounts 3 Mos 7th inst. 4 3/16 per cent 6th inst. 4 3/16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 7th inst. 4 3/16 per cent 6th inst. 4 3/16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/4 per cent; 3 mos 5-1/2 per cent; 6 mos 5 per cent; 12 mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 8.

3 Months 4-3-16 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One month 5-3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steadier.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

MAKING THEM USEFUL CITIZENS

PROGRESS OF SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson presided over the annual gathering of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga on Tuesday evening and distributed prizes and Medals to the successful inmates of the Institution. The gathering was large and representative among those present being Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy, Messrs. S. S. Ranganekar and Sheriff Dewjee Kanjee,

The proceedings of the gathering commenced with the performance of drill by the boys. An interesting programme of boxing, camping by Scouts and a parade by Scouts kept the audience for about half an hour,

PROGRESS OF INSTITUTION.

Mr. E. J. Bunbury the Chairman of the Committee of Management, then presented the annual report of the institution for the year eding March 31, 1927 which stated that 78 new boys were admitted under Magistrates' order; while 88 were discharged. There were 345 boys in all on March 31,, 1927 out of whom 173 were Muslims, 144 Hindus, 13 each of the criminal tribes and Indian Christians and two were parsis. The income of the institution during the year was Rs. 94,789-4-11 while the expenditure was Rs. 96,502-15-5 or Rs. 1,713-10-6 in excess of the income.

SIR LESLIE SPEECH.

After Mr. Bunbury's speech was over, His Excellency the Governor distributed the medals and prizes. In the course of his speech, His Excellency said:—

I have little doubt that public opinion in this country will gradually be aroused to take a keener interest in the welfare of those boys, who, frequently through no fault of their own, but on account of the undesirable surroundings in which they have been brought up, have no opportunity of becoming useful citizens. When that stage has been reached, we may expect that sufficient funds will be forthcoming, both from Government and from the public, to develop on a much larger scale institutions such as this for the benefit of these boys.

NATION BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

So far as Government itself is concerned, it is perhaps in some ways unfortunate that the administration of this institution, and of other similar schools, falls under the Home Department, which is, of course, a reserved subject. Those who have been following the recent debates in the Legislative Council will notice that additional expenditure on the reserved departments is very closely scrutinized and very jealously criticized and it is generally said that more money should be spent on what are called the nation building departments, and less on the reserved departments.

Concluding His Excellency hoped that the boys would take advantage of the many excellent opportunities afforded by the institution and prove worthy and useful citizens.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 8.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-12

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-3 Rs. 94/6.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/15

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-8

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-5.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 103-3

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 **Rs. 105-13.**

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1979 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101/14.

Forward Rates.—16th March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-12-0 1945|55 Rs. 106-6.

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

LONDON METALS.

London, March 7.

Copper, English Best Selected	£64-7/8
Copper, Braziers	£74-3/4
Yellow Metal	£64-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£231

GOLD.

London, March 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/4

MILL-OWNERS' GRIEVANCES

INDUSTRY FACED WITH SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES

NEED OF GOVT. HELP

The Bombay Millowners' Association were the host to H. E. the Governor of Bombay on Thursday evening at the Willingdon Sports Club to dinner when the present crisis through which the mill industry is passing was the subject of post-prandial speeches. Mr. H. P. Mody once again invited the sympathy of the Governor towards the textile trade and urged him not to allow the ingenuity of the Finance Member of the Government of India to triumph over the millowners. Apart from the members of the mill-owners, ninety distinguished guests responded to the invitation among whom were members of the Executive Council, Ministers and prominent Government officials. The menu was printed on cotton handkerchiefs made in Bombay mills to exhibit a sample of Bombay's textile industry. After the dinner was over Mr. H. P. Mody in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening said:

The various labour disputes and troubles which have enlivened His Excellency's term of office have given him opportunities of coming in contact with the representatives of the Industry, and of realising that they are not altogether so devoid of human virtues as their critics would have the world believe. His Excellency's close and sympathetic interest in the problems whilh the appointment of the Tariff Board brought to the fore-front has added still more to his knowledge of our affairs. Sir Leslie Wilson might well be regarded, therefore, as knowing, at least, as much about the vital needs of the Industry, as many of the "experts", who periodically rush into print to tell us how to run our business.

I shall just tell you the broad facts of the situation, and they are that, in spite of a partial and purely adventitious recovery last year, due to the operation of cotton prices, the Industry is again faced with serious difficulties, and has lost all hope of attaining to normal trading condition until it is protected in its home markets against unfair competition, and assisted in its export trade by facilities, which governments in other countries accord to industries which are national in character. Stocks with the Mills are continually accumulating, more and more spindles and looms are being stopped, and the prices of manufactures are becoming increasingly unremunerative. The situation is one which the stoutest optimist might regard with dismay.

TOWN DUTY ON COTTON.

As all who have followed the events of the last two or three years are aware, we have been reorganizing the Industry in various directions, and earnestly striving to grapple with the difficulties with which it is confronted, but we are convinced that no definite improvement in the position is possible until a measure of assistance and encouragement is given, which governments in other countries, less critical in their mentality and more national in their outlook, have given to industries in which the prosperity of the people depends.

As we have asknowledged on more than one occasion, His Excellency the Governor has truly realized the place the Industry fills in the economic life of the Presidency, and has given his unstinted support to its just claims. It is somewhat of a mystery to me, therefore, that the Government of Bombay have not yet given effect to the recommendation of the Tariff Board for a substantial reduction of the Town Duty on cotton. I am aware that my friend the Finance Member—for whose tact and capacity we have great respect—has a rooted and constitutional dislike for withdrawing his hands from our pocket once he has put them in; and between him and the Department for the Development of Estimates and Expenditure, popularly known as the Development Department, I am sure they can adduce a hundred ingenious reasons for withholding the relief we seek.

The toast was drunk lustily and enthusiastically.

His Excellency the Governor amidst applauses in responding to the toast said:—

GOVT. OF INDIA'S "SACRIFICES."

The position of the Cotton Mill Industry in Bombay might indeed have been worse than it is to-day. Comparisons, I know, are always odious, but the position in Bombay might have been as bad as it is to-day in Lancashire. Again, it might have been worse, not only, as you said, if the Government of India had not been watching the situation, but if the same Government had not given up, from December 1925, excise revenue amounting, in the last year in which it was levied, to over two crores of rupees, out of which the lion's share of the benefit came to Bombay City. It might also have been worse, may I suggest, if the Government of India had not given up last year the customs duty on mill machinery and stores, which amounts to nearly a crore of rupees a year.

Much as we all deplore the present period of depression—and I need not assure you that I fully sympathise with you in your present difficult situation. There is first the period of shortage of a particular commodity, with the necessary accompaniment of high prices. The result is that, at that stage, large profits are made, and capital and enterprise are attracted by the prospects of a handsome return. Next comes the period of over-production, with a consequent fall in prices, and a state of depression as inevitable as the early morning head-ache which overtakes those who may, on the previous evening, have dined not wisely but too well.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Instead of dwelling too long on the past and the present, let us rather turn to the future, and see whether there are no evidences of better times to come. It appears to be generally agreed in England that the prospects of an early revival in the world's trade are good, and, if this prophecy turns out to be true, as we all hope it may, you may look forward to sharing in that prosperity. The public also appear to have faith in your future, for, out of 45 Bombay Cotton Mills, whose shares prices are reported in the press, I notice that the shares of 25 are still above par, and the shares of no less than 8 stand at figure more than twice the amount paid up on their shares.

I sympathise with you because, in the other matter to which you have referred, namely, the reduction of the Town Duty on cotton, it would seem that the Government of Bombay has the Tariff Board and the Mill-owners against it. These combinations are always distressing to the party attacked. I appreciate your remarks about my very able Finance Member, and he would not be an able Chancellor of our Exchequer if he readily, in our impoverished circumstances, gave up any portion of our attenuated revenue: but, in this connection, there is another important party to consider, namely, the Corporation, and, while we have approached that body on this question, we have not yet ascertained from them as to how they view the proposal to give up a considerable amount of their income, which is derived from this source. As you say, this is not the occasion to discourse on the financial vagaries of Government or other public bodies, and I will not pursue the subject further, for I might be tempted to examine the question as to how far this particular exaction—which I think is the word you used—is really borne by the Mill-owners themselves, and how far by the producer and others who deal with this great industry of cotton producing, buying, selling and shipping. I can only suggest, for the moment, that the Association should adopt the policy of the Government of India to which you have alluded, and "Watch developments".

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

Take advantage of this Special Offer!

The Slides required for the following Presents have been greatly reduced.

Present No. 3. Reduced from 1,400 to 1,000 Slides.
" " 4. " " 1,095 to 1,000 "
" " 5. " " 900 to 700 "
" " 8. " " 600 to 460 "
" " 13. " " 300 to 240 "
" " 19. " " 225 to 175 "
" " 20. " " 175 to 130 "
" " 23. " " 220 to 165 "
" " 40. " " 60 to 40 "

Packet Slide →

"Scissors" Cigarettes Packet Slides, which are the inside portion of your empty "Scissors" Cigarette Packets, printed in green, here illustrated, may be exchanged for the useful presents shown in this list.

FREE

No.	Name of Present	No. of Slides required.
1.	Remington Portable Typewriter	13,750
2.	Decca Portable Gramophone	4,375
3.	Solid Silver Cigarette Case	1,000
4.	"Parker" Fountain Pen	1,000
5.	Mother-of-Pearl & Gold Mntd. Cigarette Holder	700
6.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 2	800
7.	Kodak Brownie Box Camera No. 0	660
8.	E. P. N. S. Circular Tin Container	460
9.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality	625
10.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Curved Design	525
11.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Flat Design	500
12.	Ladies' Silk Stockings	500
13.	Glare Glasses	240
14.	Gent's Silk Socks	375
15.	12 Cent's Handkerchiefs	300
16.	Mother-of-Pearl & Silver Mntd. Cgt. Holder	300
17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
18.	Manicure Set	250
19.	Superior Vest	175
20.	Pocket Knife	130
21.	Rolled Gold Slave Bangle	175
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	185
24.	Razor	200
25.	Ash Tray	170
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Vanity Case	150
30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
31	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
35.	Icilma Shaving Soap	90
36.	Toothbrush	75
37.	Toothcream Colgates	75
38.	Toothcream Kolynos	75
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)	75
40.	Comb	40
41.	"Mayflower" Propelling Pencil	50

SEND YOUR COMPLETE SLIDES BY REGISTERED POST TO THE PREMIUM DEPARTMENT. P. O. BOX NO. 2054, CALCUTTA.

Enclose in your parcel a letter written in English stating your name and full address, the number of Slides enclosed and the Presents you require in exchange. The Presents will be sent to you by Registered Post free of all charges.

Only genuine "Scissors" Cigarette Slides, printed in green, as issued by The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., bearing the name W. D. & H. O. Wills, and as packed with the well-known "Scissors" Cigarettes, Special Army Quality, will be accepted.

Only complete Slides will be accepted; any Slides which are torn or are in any way defaced or erased, will not be recognised or accepted as qualifying for this Free Gift Distribution, which is in force until 30th June, 1928.

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD.

"SCISSORS" CIGARETTES

Made in England.

S/46 The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.

SEE WORLD CY (illegible)

UTY OF GYMKHANA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I hear on reliable authority that no response whatsoever has been made by either the Bombay Gymkhana, the Parsee Gymkhana, the Hindu Gymkhana or the Mahomedan Gymkhana, to the appeal for funds for presenting a purse to the three cyclists. As sporting associations, they owe a very special duty to these cyclists who have done so much for India and have performed the best sporting feat so far recorded by any Indian. We trust the Bombay Gymkhana, the Hindu Gymkhana and the Mahomedan Gymkhana will not look at this appeal for funds from a narrow communal point of view but that each Gymkhana as a body and the individual members thereof will do all in their power to contribute towards the purse fund. As has been observed previously, nothing that the wealthy members of the different communities in Bombay and the city as a whole may do to give these boys a warm reception would be too much and I earnestly request that the citizens of Bombay do not allow this opportunity to slip by to come forward in purse and person and help the committee formed by Mr. D. F. Cama, Dr. Pavri, and others to give the Parsee cyclists a warm welcome.—Yours etc.,

HINDU

Calcutta, March 7.—Owing to the fact that since the 5th March the Workshop staff of the Carriage and Wagon shops at Lillooah have failed to do any work the administration of the East Indian Railway have decided to close the workshops until further notice. Arrangements are being made to pay the wages of the staff for the last month.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails of February 23 due at 4 a.m.

Public meeting of students at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty to express regret at the death of Lord Sinha, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

Bombay Council, 1-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 10.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Bombay Rovers vs. Cathedral High School; 5-30 p.m. Lusitanians vs. Grant Medical, College; Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

SUNDAY, March 11.

Davar's College annual social gathering, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m., Sir S. B. Billimoria presiding.

Meeting of graduate voters, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6 p.m., Prof. P. A. Wadia presiding.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS.

A public meeting of the Municipal Workmen's Union in the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. on the open maidan off the play ground in the Improvement Trust Chawl at Foras Road under the presidentship of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala to hear Messrs. Purcell, M.P., and Hallsworth the members of the delegation of the British Trade Union Congress to India.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT ANDHERI.

The following are the results of matches played in the Andheri Recreation Club tennis tournament on Thursday:—

Singles:—R. S. Nadkarni beat Randeria 6-1, 6-2. J. L. Mehta beat G. V. Pai 6-0, 6-1.

Doubles:—N. S. Wagle and S. B. Wagh beat Homi Rao and Karanjia 6-1, 6-4. Raojibhai and Manibhai beat R. S. Nadkarni and G. S. Borker 6-0, 6-1.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

5-30 p.m.—Talk "London Fashions By Mail". By Evelyn Russell.

5-40 p.m.—Indian Programme. Indian Ladies' Corner. "Nur Jehan" by Poet Lalitji.

6-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—News Bulletin and Weather Report. Market Prices.

9-20.—The Neapolitan Quartet. Lawrence Martinelli. J. B. Brace, Edward Dazley, Fred Hennon. In Music Grave and Gay.

9-45 p.m.—Dance Music. The Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Musical Director—Mr. Harold Elmes. Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel.

11-0 p.m.—Close Down.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Manora" which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived Port Said on the morning of the 7th instant and sailed thence the same afternoon.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the mails from London of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 4-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 7th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" carrying Bombay Mails of the 3rd instant ex s.s. "Razmak" left Aden at 6 p.m. on the 7th instant.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 8.
Previous Closing Rate	18.36
To-day's Opening Rate	18.43
Difference	plus .07
To-day's Closing Rate	18.46
Difference	plus .10

LIVERPOOL.

	March 8.
Previous closing Rate	9.77
To-day's Opening Rate	9.72
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.80
Difference	plus .03
Broach Expectation	362

HIGH COURT

MURDER OF WIFE

HUSBAND TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court heard an appeal filed by Babu Tukaram against the sentence of transportation of life passed by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar for murder of his wife.

The prosecution alleged that the accused, in a fit of temper, struck his wife Girji with a heavy stick and fractured her skull, in June last. After the assault, the accused buried the corpse in a heap of stones in a 'nullah' away from the village, and subsequently made a confession to the police. At the Sessions trial, he made certain allegations against the chastity of his wife.

The Sessions Judge held that the confession left no doubt as to the accused's guilt and convicted him of murder. In view of the possibility of some provocation, the judge sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships summarily rejected the appeal.

ROBBING A PATIENT BY ADMINISTERING POISON

PHYSICIAN GETS DETERRENT SENTENCE

The Hon. Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mirza at the High Court summarily rejected the appeal of Imamsaheb Farukhdin who was sentenced to 10 years for administering poison to a person.

The accused who is described as a physician is at present serving a sentence upon a similar charge, and had already served two previous sentences for housebreaking and poisoning.

The accused offered to treat one Kadir, a watchman employed in "Darga" in Dharwar, who was suffering from eczema. The latter invited him to spend the night at his house. The accused gave some powder to Kadir who found it bitter to taste and a tonce became unconscious. The accused then absconded with some property. The victim when examined by a medical officer was suffering from dhatura poisoning.

The Sessions Judge of Dharwar, on his own plea of guilty, sentenced the accused to 10 years' hard labour in view of his previous convictions.

His appeal to the High Court was summarily rejected.

INJUNCTION FOR "AMRUTANJAN" BALM

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK

Before Justice Sir Louis Crump at the High Court on Thursday an application was made by K. Nageshwar Rao, proprietor of William and Co., Bombay, manufacturers of "Amrutanjan" Pain Balm, for an injunction in connection with alleged breach of trade mark.

Th plaintiffs stated that their "Amrutanjan" pain balm had achieved great popularity and sale in the market. The defendants. J. C. Mody and Co., of Poona had been manufacturing and selling an inferior quality of balm which they were selling under the name of "Amrutanjan" balm. This name and the get-up of the defendants' tins, the plaintiff alledged, were a colourable imitation of the plaintiff's goods and constituted a breach of their trade mark, and had resulted in loss to the plaintiff.

The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed Rs. 10,000 as damages, and prayed for an injunction against the defendants.

In this case, by consent of both parties, His Lordship granted an interim injunction pending the hearing of the suit in June next.

Mr. R. S. Munsiff, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Dastur and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. M. V. Desai instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dahyabhai and Co., represented the defendants.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

CHARGE AGAINST AN AGED PARSI

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of shares valued at Rs. 6,000/- Mr. M. F. Shadiali an aged Parsi was placed before Mr. S. S. Ranganekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday. The accused was charged at the instance of Abdul Kayum, Mahomed Lukmani a student who deposed in the course of his evidence that at the time he gave the shares to the accused the latter was a very intimate friend of his family and was regarded by his (complainant's) late father as one of his brothers.

The complainant resided with his mother and sister at Byculla. The accused came in contact with the complaint's family in June last and soon became very friendly. He was trusted very much and he adopted a young girl of the family aged eight or nine as his daughter. It was alleged that the accused, on coming to know that the complaint's mother possessed some shares, told her that in the present times it was very dangerous to possess shares and advised her to dispose them off. According to that advice, the complaint's mother, it was alleged, handed over five second preference shares and five ordinary shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., five shares of the Colaba Land Mill, one share of the Morarjee Gokuldas Mill and one of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., with instructions to dispose of the Tata shares and keep the rest in his custody.

After about a fortnight it was decided not dispose off any of the shares and the complainant asked the accused to return the shares to him. The accused, it was alleged, first gave excuses to the effect that they had been lodged with a broker and that he was away on leave but a few days later he informed the complainant that the broker had sold the shares away. He then put off the settlement very often and htus compelled the complainant to inform the police who arrested the accused.

After the evidence was recorded further hearing was adjourned.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, the Police prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. K. M. Taleyarkhan watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant. The accused appeared in person although, he said he had many people practising at the High Court who would defend him.

An "at home" was given to Mr. Neilson retiring chairman of the Port Trust by the Trust Sport Club on Wednesday evening. Mr. Neilson is seated behind Mr. Tairsee in the centre.

LANCASHIRE INTERESTS BEHIND

MAHATMAJI'S INDICTMENT OF BRITISH POLICY

LABOUR M. P.'S VIEW

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

Mr. Thurtle, Labour Member of Parliament, had an interview for nearly an hour with Mahatma Gandhi. He found Gandhiji looking very well and cheerful. From the conversation that took place between them, Mr. Thurtle found that Gandhiji remained somewhat aloof from the excitement that had accompanied the Simon Commission, but very firmly convinced that only by means of the spinning wheel would the Indian masses achieve solid betterment of their conditions. Gandhiji said that if the spinning wheel could once again become common in Indian villages, the powerful Lancashire cotton interests which dominated the British policy in India would be destroyed and this would incidentally help India to achieve her political freedom. Mahatmaji however made it clear that the political consequences of the charkha movement were of minor importance. His main purpose was to do something positive to help the poverty-stricken masses.

LABOUR M. P.'S PROTEST.

Mr. Thurtle told him that he did not share his view that Lancashire cotton interests were dominant factors in controlling British policy in India. He said that a new British public was growing up which would effectively control cotton or rather British industrial interests in India, and would insist upon India being accorded its legitimate right for self-government.

GANDHI'S PERSISTENCE.

Gandhiji smiled, and seemed to believe that it would be a long time before the British public really put industrial interests in their proper place.

On the whole, said Mr. Thurtle, "my interview with Mr. Gandhi enabled me to understand better than I have hitherto done, his great hold on the affection of the Indian people. He has evidently great singleness of purpose, and unlike so many other leaders and social reformers, he seriously endeavours to practice what he preaches."—A. P.

FAREWELL TO MR. NEILSON.

A UNIVERSALLY ESTEEMED OFFICIAL

The Bombay Port Trust Sports Club which is composed of the employees, both Europeans and Indians from ordinary clerks to the Barra Sahebs in the office presented a picturesque apparance on Wednesday evening when its members met in large numbers to bid a bon voyage and a happy holiday to their retiring President Mr. Neilson and Mrs. Neilson. It was a magnificent gathering. Mr. L. R. Tairsee, one of the trustees of the Board, also graced the occasion with his presence. After light refreshments Mr. Bennet and Mr. B. S. Turkhad made interesting speeches thanking Mr. Neilson for bringing the club to its present sound position and also securing for them as Chairman of the Port Trust the Thackersey House free of rent for the use of the club. He hoped the successor of Mr. Neilson (Mr. Sharpe) would look upon the club with the same kind eye and take a keen interest in the club.

Mr. Neilson thanked the staff for their kind hospitality and said some people had the idea that the Chairman's post was an extremely well fed post, but it was full of responsibility. Since he took over the charge as Chairman, he said he did not enjoy any leave except sick leave in the hospital for ten days and wanted a change very badly. He attributed the success of the club to Mr. Moos and advised the staff to join the Co-operative Society of the Port Trust and carry on its work. The meeting terminated with singing of the "He was a jolly good fellow" and musical entertainment by the band of the s.s. "Pilsna."

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

GOVERNOR DISTRIBUTES PRIZES

The annual prize distribution of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, came off at the Anatomy Hall of the College on Thursday evening with His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in the chair.

Captain Bhatia the Dean of the College extended a very cordial welcome to the Governor and presented the annual report of the College which stated that there were 418 students taking advantage of it. Out of them 374 were males and the rest were female student. 42 of them had joined the Grant Medical College Platoon of the University Training Corps.

The Governor then distributed prizes to the students successful in studies and games amidst applause.

With a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency, the gathering consisting mostly of the students dispersed.

NEW MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEE

GRANT FOR ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES

At a meeting of the Municipal corporation yesterday Dr. Mistry and Vora, Messrs Tairsee, Chandavarkar and Bomanji Behram and Mrs Avantika Gokhalay were elected as members on the Standing Committee. The corporation also placed on record its resolution regretting the death of Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar. The drainage committe's report, recommending the appointment of a deputy executive engineer, drainage was then considered and five names from among the 43 applicants were approved. They are Messrs. S. B. Bose, J. D. Daruwala, D. K. Bhave, S. K. Banarjee and S. N. Ghate The Corporation adjourned till Monday after approving the Medical Relief Committee's report which recommended the grant of Rs. 3600 for effecting anti-malarial measures and deprecating Government's attitude of not paying half the deficit.

SIR J. SIMON'S INVITATION TO CONGRESS

HURRY TO STUDY CONSTITUTION PROPOSALS.

"WILL PAY ATTENTION"

MADRAS, March 8.

In reply to a question, Sir John Simon said:—The Indian National Congress, I understand, attaches great importance to publicity. Therefore, as soon as the Congress has published its proposals for the future constitution of India, they will be available not only for the people of India to study, but for the Commission as well, and you may be quite sure that we will pay attention to it."—A. P.

SIMON ABOUT BLACK FLAGGERS.

MADRAS, March 7.

Questioned before leaving for Lahore with regard to his impressions of the hartal and the boycott, Sir John Simon said:—I think that the presence of the occasional and peripatetic black flagger really served to emphasise the general cheerfulness of the population. Allow me to say on behalf of the Commission that it was a very good thing whatever differences there might be on political questions, that the whole population should have remained good tempered about us. We have every reason to be grateful for the generosity and kindness with which we were received.

Viscount Burnham added:—Even children were carrying black flags, smiling all over.

Continuing Sir John said:—My own impression is that the general attitude of the public was not one of resentment but of welcome. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Commission, they know the difference between pre-arranged and stage-managed demonstrations and genuine ones. I have no doubt in my mind that the welcome accorded to us was sincere and genuine.—A. P.

MR. V. HARTSHORN'S PROGRESS

TO JOIN A COMMISSION AT LAHORE

MADRAS, March. 7.

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, member of the Statutory Commission, who is still in Madras owing to illness, will join the Commission, at Lahore. He is progressing.

"FLOGGING DEAD HORSE"

Interviewed by the Associated Press shortly before the departure of the Commission, Lord Burnham referring to the Zinovieff letter said that if an enquiry were undertaken into that letter, it would merely be flogging a dead horse.—Reuter A. P.

CARTER CATCHES MARKED BULLET

One of the sensational stunts that Carter the Great who will appear with his Company at the Excession Commencing Saturday 10th inst. will try to put over, is one wherein he essays to catch a marked bullet. He has perfected the trick to such a degree that he permits one of his assistants not only to catch the bullet but who apparently suffers the marked bullet to penetrate her abdomen and is then caught by Carter on a platter behind the subject. To heighten the effect, a ribbon of scarlet hue is riveted to the bullet which bullet is marked by auditors and the course of the bullet is graphically described by the ribbon entering the girl assistant's torso and afterward played back and forth through the body by those in the audience who are courageous enough to make the trial; the ribbon is then severed from the bullet and the subject laughingly exits. This is a particularly dangerous trick—or, it has proven such in numerous instances.

Chung Lung soo was killed in London by a mistake of an assistant in usang a rusty rifle that clogged the mechanism which helped work the trick successfully. Carter goes his predecessors one better and has invited a company of soldiers from the Presidio to do the shooting. Presto; so long Carter: most of the doughboys and leather necks at the Presidio wear expert riflemen or sharpshooter medals on their left breasts and because of little target practice lately are "rarin" to go!

RIOT AT KHANDALA

1 KILLED: 40 INJURED

AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF TROUBLE

BOMBAY, March 8.

An authentic account of the trouble between Gurkha and Pathan workmen of the Tata Construction Company at Khanlala is now available. Some petty quarrels between these two factions culminated in a free fight on the day of the Holi Holiday when the works were closed. At about 2 p.m. on Monday, the 5th March, some Gurkha coolies roughly handled two Makranis; one of them ran into the Khandala Hotel for protection. The officers of the Company immediately intervened and all was quiet for a time.

Later in the afternoon some of the Gurkha coolies started jeering at some of the Pathan workmen and a lonely Pathan was assaulted by the Gurkhas. This infuriated the Pathans, who, proceeding towards the huts in which the Gurkha coolies were living, started throwing stones at them. The Gurkhas, in the meanwhile, repaired to their huts and shut themselves up and refused to come out. The Gurkhas' houses were then set fire to, and women and children and men, as they came out of their burning huts, were mercilessly belaboured by the infuriated Pathans. Other employees of the Tata Construction Company coming out pacified the Pathans, and rendered all help to the injured men, women and children. They also put out the flames. 41 persons received injuries and were immediately removed to the company's hospital, where medical help was given. Those more seriously injured were sent to the Poona and Lonavla hospitals.

Only one death from injuries has so far taken place. The local police and reinforcements from Lonavla were soon on the scene, and with the help of Tata's officials quiet was restored. The District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police came down from Poona and started investigation. The injured are progressing satisfactorily.

Only two Pathans are among the injured in the hospital. All is quiet since.—A. P.

HOCKEY

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

B. E. S. BOYS' GOOD SHOW.

Thursday's match between the B. B and C. I. Rly. and the B. E. S. High School provided an excellent, the railway eventually winning by three goals to nil. Despite the score, however, the boys put up a splendid fight and deserved to score more than one. Most of the team consisted of small boys and it was a treat to see these little exponents of the game standing up against a much heavier team. It is difficult to differentiate between the players but D'Monte, in the school goal, deserves special mention. In the first half he was constantly bombarded but saved again and again in fine style, being beaten only once.

The Railwaymen combined well and in the early part of the initial period Muller got through to score. Thereafter a ding dong struggle ensued with the B. B. generally on the offensive. The boys made a few dangerous raids but Leach saved well. There was a good deal of midfield play in the second half. The railway forwards improved and Muller was able to score the second goal, Long adding a third just before the end. The school had a good opportunity of reducing the lead but Haddrell sent wide.

B. B. and C. I. Rly.	3 goals
B. E. S. High School	Nil

B. B. and C. I. Rly.—Leach. Gabriel and Fairman; Corr, Johannes and Reubens; Pinto, Lirdsay, Muller, Long, Willis.

B. E. S. High School.—D'Monte; Roberts and Butterfield; Helein, Lilly and Cutler; Mendonca, Haddrell, Romer, Miles, Allan.

Rererers, Messrs. Nagporewalla and Fitth.

PROPOSED ARBITRARY POWERS TO VICEROY

GRADUATE VOTERS' PROTEST

A public meeting convened by graduate voters will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m. on Sunday the 11th inst) to protest against the inclusion of the newly-amended Clause 5 in the Bill to amend the law relating to the Bombay University. Prof P. A. Wadia will preside.

The clause relates to giving arbitrary powers to the Governor-General in the capacity of the Visitor of the University.

LORD SINHA MEMORIAL MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Muslim Students' Union, the Young Men's Parsee Association and the Bombay Presidency Youth League, a public meeting of the students will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Bombay Students' Brotherhood hall, French Bridge Chowpatty to express its regret at the passing away of Lord Sinha, an eminent educationist, brilliant lawyers and a great patriot. Details of the meeting will be announced later on.

'Sunday Chronicle'

NOTICE

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1928.

ANOTHER INSULT TO INDIA.

Lala Lajpatrai in his speech in the Legislative Assembly regarding the boycott of the Simon Commission declared that he had no faith in the "bona-fides" of those who had appointed the Commission and that he did not believe that they were actuated by motives of justice and fair play or by any regard for the interests of India. "What can be our justification", he asked, "for placing our trust in a Government which has been persistently following this policy within the last ten years—a policy of ruthlessly trampling underfoot our aspirations and hopes, our demands and requests, and of humiliating us at every stage by vetoeing our decisions on the flimsiest pretences—that they are at all actuated by any benevolent motives towards India in the appointment of this Commission?" In making this declaration Lala Lajpatrai spoke the mind of all India. If a fresh ground was needed for the distrust of the motives of the Government, it is provided by the speech of the Commander-in-Chief announcing their decision on the recommendations of the Skeen Committee. However amiable and inoffensive the manner of General Birdwood's speech may be, its substance is an affront to India no less intolerable than the Simon Commission. Stripped of its verbiage, it comes to this that India must remain in the leading-strings of Britain and a preserve for military careers for Britishers. Lord Birkenhead has often indulged in the usual cant beloved of British imperialists that Indians are unfit to govern their country because they cannot defend themselves. It is a truism, of course, that no country, in modern times, can retain its freedom despite the existence of the League of Nations, without an army of its own. But can any patriotic Indian trust himself to words in adequately describing the British policy about Indianising the Indian army and the efforts made to enable Indians to defend themselves? India has remained under British rule for a century and more and the British never miss an opportunity of advertising to the world their claim to be her "trustees". How have they performed their duty as trustees in this vital matter of self-defence? If the trustees of a private trust were guilty in the same measure as Britain and her agents have been in this matter, they would have been awarded by a Court of Law a punishment due to fraudulent trustees. They have consistently denied to Indians adequate opportunities and facilities of learning to defend themselves and because India does not possess trained Indian officers for lack of such opportunities and facilities and by reason of the control of her finances being in British hands, they deny freedom to her. Prussianism we knew before the War. After the War we have learnt to know Mussolinism. However abominable the systems may be, they have at least the merit of honesty. But after-war Britishism, with its amalgam of autocracy and hypocrisy, is a system that is a greater menace to the freedom of subject nations because its working is more insidious.

"As the constitutional advance progresses", the Commander-in-Chief says, "the question will continually be asked how far the military side of Indian Swaraj has kept pace." The Government of India Act came into force in 1920. If the British Government were genuinely anxious to accelerate Indian Swaraj, was it not their duty to see that the military side of Indian Swaraj was also attended to? What, however, are the facts? Despite insistent demands by popular representatives the question was not even considered until March 1925 when Sir Alexander Muddiman gave an undertaking in the Assembly that the Government of India "would consider the appointment of a Committee to examine the means of attracting the best qualified Indian youths to a military career and of giving them a suitable military education." In June 1925 what is known as the Skeen Committee was appointed. Its report, unanimous report, was submitted to Government in November 1926. It was not published until April last year. The recommendations hardly met the just requirements of India and yet the Government have taken a year to come to a decision on them. The Commander-in-Chief tells us that the British and Indian Governments have reached unanimous conclusions. We know what unanimous conclusions of this kind mean. They mean that the Subordinate Branch of the British Government has accepted, without demur, the dictation of the Baldwin Cabinet. How disappointing and insulting to Indians are these conclusions will be evident from the fact that they are based on the practical rejection of even the modest recommendations of the Skeen Committee. Apart from the Artillery and Air Force, the total strength of the Indian infantry and cavalry regiments is roughly 3,200 Commissioned Officers. On the very modest computation of 5 per cent. the annual wastage comes to 160. At present only 10 Indians cadets are taken up every year for these 160 vacancies! The Skeen Committee graciously recommended the doubling of this number and the Government have been equally gracious enough to accept the recommendation. But there is the inevitable reservation characteristic of the British policy of taking away with one hand what is given with the other. The Committee recommended the addition of 4 cadets every year until in 1933 the Indian Sandhurst was established with a capacity for 100 students with a three years' course so that by 1952 half of the total cadre of officers in Indian land forces, excluding the Artillery units, would be Indians. This was a beggarly concession in all conscience! But even this concession is regarded as impossible by the Government. They unctuously say that they do not wish to be bound by time-tables but would see whether "efficient and suitable candidates" are forthcoming. But the effect of their decision is to postpone the semi-Indianisation of the Indian Army by more than a century! And if there was any doubt about this it is dispelled by the outburst of the Commander-in-Chief that "Indianisation, if forced too hurriedly, would assuredly bring disaster to this Indian Army of ours, ruin to the cause of India and broken hearts to many magnificent old Indian soldiers who have been my comrades—as they themselves know well—my best of friends throughout my life-time". We do not know which is the greater insult to India—the decision of the Government or General Birdwood's statement that Indian soldiers would resent Indianisation.

After such a decision, it was, of course, to be expected that the recommendation of the Skeen Committee for the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst in 1933 would be summarily rejected. The establishment of such a Military College would be the first genuine step towards making India self-reliant in matters military. That the Commander-in-Chief is driven to advance silly arguments which will not deceive even a child against the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst shows how determined Britain is to postpone the evolution of a truly national Indian army as long as she can. The sop of six cadets every year for the Artillery and Air Force is a mockery of justice and fair-play. The Skeen Committee strongly recommended the abandonment of the eight units scheme the continuance of which, in their opinion could, both for psychological and practical reasons, only conduce to failure. The Commander-in-Chief is at pains to prove that to such a scheme the word "segregation" was inapplicable because, forsooth, British officers still remained in these units, as superiors of Indian officers, of course, and "it would be years before the last British officer was eliminated from them." But the Commander-in-Chief conveniently omitted to mention that what is galling to Indians about the eight units scheme is that, as was mentioned, with brutal frankness, in a lecture delivered at Sandhurst and to which the Skeen Committee draw attention, under it "no British boy entering the Indian Army would ever be liable to serve under the command of an Indian." The Government by rejecting the Skeen Committee's strong recommendation for the abolition of that scheme virtually perpetuate this galling prospect for Indians entering the Army. In short, racial arrogance and the determination to keep the bulk of the Army a preserve for Britishers are the main features of the "unanimous conclusions" to which General Birdwood referred. Lord Birkenhead bluntly told us more than a year ago that all questions dealing with the Indian Army must be decided from "the broadest imperial view point" and not "parochially" and the Government of India as in duty bound, echoed their "Master's voice" by stating in their communique published along with the report of the Skeen Committee that "though the Committee's recommendations in themselves are designed primarily with a view to Indian conditions the problems of recruitment and training of the King's Commissioned Officers for whatever service are essentially an Imperial concern and any proposals reacting on them will require the closest scrutiny by His Majesty's Government and their military advisers". And as India exists for the Empire's good, His Majesty's Government and their military advisers, after more than a year's closest scrutiny, have very generously decided that for as long as one can see the Indian Army must be predominantly officered by Britishers. Of course, to decide this question from the purely Indian point of view would be to adopt a "parochial" attitude. Could a Prussian advance a better reason for doing good to another in a more unselfish manner?

COERCING EGYPT.

The text of the Anglo-Egyptian draft treaty has at last been made available to the Press. The nature of its contents is such that no self-respecting Egyptian could possibly have subscribed to this new form of coercion which Britain desires to practise in Egypt. Sarwat Pasha had no option but to resign because he could see clearly that even the most confirmed Moderate politician in Egypt could hardly have been persuaded to accept these arrogant and humiliating terms. The Tory Press on their rejection by Egypt talked of the British concessions they contained which the Egyptians in their folly had thrown away. The text of the Treaty is, however, one long narration of what Egypt must do under British supervision and must not do for fear of incurring British displeasure. She is not free to deal with foreign Powers herself. She is not free to decide who should train her armies. She is not free to decide whether she should remain neutral in case Britain is at war with another Power. In short, she is to serve Britain as a convenient foot-stool for her Imperial designs; a country which has all the trappings of independence, but which remains for all practical purposes amenable to the British lash.

Lord Lloyd reminded Egyptians the moment the treaty was rejected by them how illusory this independence was. The Egyptian Parliament can pass a law, but the real ruler of Egypt, not King Fuad, but the British High Commissioner, can alone say whether it can come into force or not. He has submitted a Note to Sarwat Pasha which puts a veto on the Public Assemblies Law recently passed by the Egyptian Legislature. In the usual British way the Note makes no direct reference to the measure but it points out that recent Egyptian legislation weakens the authority of the executive to deal with the maintenance of public order. Britain is concerned about the safety of foreign interests in the country and must do her duty towards them, the Note affirms, according to the declaration of 1922. This latest piece of political bullying on the part of Britain should prove too much even for Sarwat Pasha. King Fuad has not allowed him to resign. He remains Premier and as such he must warn Britain that the executive in Egypt is capable of maintaining order if only British policy does not stand in its way.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

A well-deserved tribute to the excellent work done at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Matunga was paid by Sir Leslie Wilson who presided over the annual prize giving ceremony of the institution on Tuesday. A notable advance in the treatment of juvenile offences in the Presidency has been the passing of the Children's Act and the fact was alluded to by Mr. Bunbury, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the institution, who made a very interesting observation regarding the operation of the Act. He did not think that it was in the best interests of the majority of the juvenile offenders who come under the operation of this Act that they should be boarded out in voluntary schools with a different system of education and discipline than was specially necessary for such offenders. In the the absence of an "effective probationary organisation" he advocated the need for schools "designed for and experienced in this particular class of work."

Such special schools mean, of course, greater expense and, therefore, an increased charge upon public revenues. We hope it will be found possible to have in this Presidency that "effective probationary organisation" the lack of which Mr. Bunbury deplores. There is greater interest now amongst the general public in problems of child welfare and if people can be found to take interest in Bombay in organisations like the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, there will be generous support given to a probationary organisation for the treatment of juvenile delinquents. The Governor chaffed the popular representatives in the local Legislature for their merciless criticism of expenditure on reserved subjects suggesting that a demand for increased expenditure on an item like the reformatory institutions would be more easily voted by the Council were it a transferred subject. There is no reason why it should not be. The Council is, indeed, ready to vote demands whether they refer to transferred or reserved subjects if only it can be convinced of their utility and urgency. There will be cordial agreement with the Governor's remark that at present the existing law relating to the treatment of juvenile offenders in this Presidency is in a confused state. With the passing of the Children's Act, there is clearly urgent need for a small Committee of the Legislature to investigate how the confusion can be abolished.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA.

THEIR FUTURE.

(BY MANEKLAL VAKIL, M. A., LL. B., F. S. S.)

III*

We have seen that salute States are those States which have practically full jurisdictional powers both civil and criminal within their own boundaries. They have their own administrative and judicial services. They levy their own taxes and administer their own laws which are mainly copied from the British Indian laws, but their legislative machinery is not up-to-date in a great many of these States. Very few of them have representative popular assemblies and even where they do exist, the powers are very limited. Virtually the Ruling Prince levies his own taxes and is supposed to legislate for his State. The subjects are practically ignored and are well governed by a beneficent despot or oppressed by a self-willed autocrat. In some States, there is practically no security of personal liberty for anyone who happens to incur the displeasure of the Ruling Prince. There is no freedom of the press properly so-called or the press is entirely non-existent in the majority of the smaller salute States. The people have no chance of rising in rebellion against any tyranny as the same would be put down with military force supplemented by the British subsidiary troops supposed to be lent under the Subsidiary Protective Alliances.

VAGARIES OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

Internal independence is guaranteed to these States and interference or non-interference according to the vagaries of individual political officers of the Government of India leads only to friction with a Ruling Prince or to the support of an autocrat against his harassed and helpless subjects. To put a stop to such vagaries, the only course that is open to the Princes is to establish popular representative councils in each of these States with financial and legislative powers.

THE REMEDIES.

If the Princes desire a better relationship with their subjects, they must recognise the forces of constitutional political developments in the neighbouring tracts of British India and establish full responsible government with the freedom of the Press within their own boundaries. They will, thereby, not merely secure the goodwill of the people, but their support against the encroachments of the Paramount Power in the internal administration and privileges of the State. The Princes will not then stand in need of any protection of an Act like the Princes' Protection Act against press criticism from British India, nor will they require the assistance of the British subsidiary troops against their own subjects.

Educated progressive Princes do recognise the new forces of popular government and some of them, who have observed the fate of monarchic institutions in Europe during the last war, so freshly vivid before their mind, do recognise that the institution of monarchy is not likely to remain perpetual with the growing democratic spirit of the world and the Princes must, for their very existence as such, form part of the body politic of a democratic State.

MILITARY AND REVENUE ADJUSTMENTS.

Regarding several other items of sovereignty which are passed on to the Paramount Power under express treaties and agreements or by the growth and force of events administrative and political in British India, the position of the States do require a new adjustment. They are under various restrictions in these matters. For instance, they have no free hand in the organisation and equipment of their own armies since they are relying upon British protection against a foreign enemy and since they have accepted the mediation of British arbitration in foreign disputes. They have thus no existence in international politics except as part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. In fact, they have no foreign politics of an international character except through British agency and their powers are further curtailed by special agreements which they might have entered into in matters of currency, salt-tax and the monopoly of alcoholic drinks. These last are, however, special agreements regarding revenue matters and though some of them have been entered into by way of permanent arrangements, the States would have a rightful grievance against British India if the agreements have been obtained by undue influence and to the detriment of the growth of revenue in that State as a result of the growth of population, prosperity or other factors within or without the boundaries of that State. Such agreements must be treated as subject to denunciation and revision from time to time like international commercial treaties and even though they might have been entered into by way of a permanent settlement of the question British India should recognise the undue influence of the Paramount Power and the iniquity resulting from these agreements wherever there is any.

FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

The parallel on the basis of which the solution may be sought in framing a future Constitution, is to be sought in the constitution of various princedoms and principalities that formed the German Empire before the War. Some suggestions can also be gathered from the constitutional powers of the British Indian Provinces under the Provincial Governments. The German Princes, like our provincial governors, played the role of constitutional monarchs exercising the prerogatives of a sovereign within the limitations prescribed by the Central Government. Indian Princes will have to play the same role of constitutional monarchs with the assistance of a popular assembly regarding

(Continued on Page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on February 29 and March 5.

NOTES OF THE DAY

The Seven Wanderers.

Sir John Simon and his genial colleague Viscount Burnham are evidently only too glad to make it known somehow or other that at least somebody or other welcomed them in their preliminary tour in India. Sir John Simon has became aware "of the presence of occasional and peripatetic black flaggers". The peripatetic Commission can rest assured that the black flaggers will be ubiquitous and that they represent the mentality of the vast mass of the Indian population. Viscount Burnham noticed that even children were carrying the black flags "smiling all over". He should take note how easily and joyously Indian youth takes to the display of nationalist feeling. The chairman of the Commission is on the right track when he remarks that the whole population remained "good-tempered about us". With their innate courtesy Indians know how to demonstrate that they have no personal ill-feeling against the seven visitors forced upon them though they remain firm in their determination not to have anything to do with them politically.

Significant.

The women of England must be preached homilies about the British Empire so that it should be saved the danger of losing India through the meddlesomeness of cranks and sentimentalists. This is the Tory bright idea for the preservation and promotion of Imperial interests now that flappers are promised the vote by the Baldwin Government. Eminent politicians are busy addressing women's clubs now in England. Lord Birkenhead tells the Essex Women Unionists at their meeting in London that a "most critical stage" has now been reached in the relations between India and England. But all is well. Greyhound racing to be followed by cat racing as the "poor man's sport" can go on, we presume, undisturbed in the British Isles. The Empire is safe because India is to remain safely and securely under the thumb of British vested interests. Lord Birkenhead said at the meeting that he could not appraise too highly the co-operation of Liberal and Labour leaders in the solution of the critical issue in India. It is evidently a prejudged issue.

Lawless Procedure.

It is an astounding piece of news that it was under Regulation III of 1818 that the Maharaja of Nabha was arrested and interned at Kodaikanal. Mr. T. Prakasam's interview with the Maharaja leaves no doubt about that. The text of the warrant of arrest is worthy of that lawless law. It does not state the Maharaja's offence. It only says that "the Governor-General-in-Council for good and sufficient reasons has deemed fit to determine that Gurucharan Singh, ex-Maharaja of Nabha shall be placed under personal restraint" etc. We further learn from Mr. Prakasam that the Maharaja is practically a prisoner, living in a small house, closely guarded and not allowed more than one servant. He has made an appeal to Government to keep Nabha if they must but to restore to him his wife and children. We have yet to see what Government deem fit to do. If at one stroke they wanted to spread consternation among the Sikh community, the Indian Princes and the country as a whole, they could not have done anything better. The public, however, will refuse to believe that the Maharaja was guilty of any sedition till it is proved in a Court of Law. Regulation III of 1818 came in, of course, very handy to Government since they could conveniently throw all legal forms to the winds and cover any lack of evidence.

Women's Propaganda.

The National Council of Women in India, which held its first biennial meeting in Bombay on Wednesday has already done much good to the cause of Indian women and children. It can do a great deal more if it gets into closer touch with enlightened women in the districts. Indian women will be grateful to Mrs. Macpherson and Mrs. Rushforth, the newly elected Secretaries of the Council, for their zeal in women's welfare. A third Secretary, in the person of an Indian lady, will help the Council more in getting into close touch with Indian women. The Presidential speech of the Maharani of Baroda, which in her unavoidable absence was read out at the meeting, was worthy of Her Highness's reputation as the most fearless champion of women's rights. She did well to stress the need for active propaganda, among other things, to convince legislators of the urgent need of new and fairer laws and to persuade them "to follow conviction by action." The meeting unanimously passed a resolution supporting the principle of Mr. Sarda's Bill but urging that "the ages proposed by him of 12 and 15 should be raised to those of 16 and 21 respectively". We commend the resolution to the Rip Van Winkles in the Assembly.

NO SANDHURST FOR INDIA!

8 UNITS SCHEME TO BE MAINTAINED.

"INDIANISATION: RUIN OF INDIA'S CAUSE"!

ARMY SAFE FOR BRITISH RECRUITS.

COMMANDER-IN CHIEF SPEAKS OUT.

NEW DELHI, March 8.

The House and the galleries were full when the Commander-in-Chief made the expected announcement in the Legislative Assembly to-day regarding Government's conclusions on the Indian Sandhurst Committe Report:—

The Commander-in-Chief first dealt with the general subject of military expenditure and put a defence, against the criticism of the Army Estimates. He pointed out that all the actual cuts recommended by the Incheape Committee to reduce the Budget to fifty-seven crores had been faithfully carried out and that in spite of certain charges since transferred to the Army the Budget now stood just over fifty-five crores. As regards reduction to fifty crores if prices fell the Commander-in-Chief showed that total annual expenditure on food stores amounted to eleven crores and that prices had risen rather than fallen since the Incheape Committee reported.

Referring to the criticism that the whole of the Army expenditure in India was unproductive and largely contributed to the drain of money to United Kingdom the speaker mentioned that considerable amount returned to the pocket of the Government in another form. For instance the total taxes and duty paid by the military amounted to one crore. Then again Railways, Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones, Printing and Stationery took away another 180 lakhs. He also showed, how service in the army raised the character and standard of living of the classes from which the Indian soldier was drawn, how besides this, nation building effect on the people, sixty-five lakhs of rupees were spent annually from Army funds directly on the nation building services such as education, sanitation, etc., and further how the various departments of the Army such as Remount Department, Grass and Dairy Farms and various factories played their part by setting an example to private enterprise. And as for the drain of money to United Kingdom the Commander-in-Chief mentioned that 77 per cent. was spent in India and only 23 per cent. in England.

The Commander-in-Chief remarked that while the Indian Military Budget had been constantly decreasing the Russian Soviet estimates for 1926-27 were 50 per cent. greater than those for 1924-25. Dealing with mechanisation the Commander-in-Chief said that the heavy initial expense consequent upon India's present limited industrial resources and factories and the need for exhaustive experiments to discover which types of fighting or transport vehicles were most suited to India made progress neccessarily slow in the initial stages. But when these stages had been passed there would be a large recurring having in the substitution of Motor Traction for a considerable portion, at any rate, of animal transport.

THE SKEEN REPORT.

The Commander-in-Chief next dealt fully with the Skeen Committee Report and announced that the Home and Indian Governments had been able to reach unanimous conclusions regarding Indianisation of the Indian Army as awhole. He emphasised three primary considerations. Firstly the recognition that a further measure of Indianisation in the Army was necessary. Secondly that, as the Indian Sandhurst Committee had insisted, there must be no diminution in the all-round efficiency of the Army in India. Thirdly as the Commitee also observed there must be no break down in the supply of British recruits to the commissioned ranks of the army.

The Government had accepted the initial recommendations of the Committee that the number of direct vacancies at Sandhurst open to Indians should be increased from ten to twenty a year and that five to ten vacancies in addition be reserved for the Indian Viceroy's commissioned officers. As regards further expansion of vacancies the Government could not accept the Committee's proposals which amounted to a mere time table from years 1929 to 1952 irrespective of whether efficient and suitable candidates were forthcoming. Government would wait and see the effect of the large initial increase in the number of vacancies offered.

The Committee had produced a programme, which, according to its own admission was liable to be corrected according as candidates came forward or not. Government on the other hand would frame the later stages of their scheme in the light of actual experience at the time. It must be remembered that ten vacancies did not now produce ten Indian King's Commissioned officers a year.

THE GREAT "OPPORTUNITY."

The Commander-in-Chief announced that His Majesty's Government had agreed to open vacancies at Woolwich and at Cranwell for Indian Cadets with a view to the formation of Indian Artillery Engineer and Air Units. The number of vacancies to be available each year would naturally depend on the numbers required to officer these units and with the maximum of six cadets each for Woolwich and Cranwell, there will be a maximum total of 37 Indian vacancies at Sandhurst Woolwich and Cranwell. In the case of air force the question of eventual numbers would have to depend upon whether they met with success in producing numbers sufficient to enable them to evolve a satisfactory scheme for formation of an Indian Air Force. His Excellency said:

"Indians have now for the first time in history the opportunity of becoming officers in the Artillery Engineer and air services of the Indian Military Establishment and the obligation now lies upon India to prove that her sons are fit for this great charge."

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The Entrance Examination for Indian Cadets at all the three colleges would be assimilated as far as possible to the examination taken by the British candidates. But certain papers in which the Indian candidates, owing to difference of nationality and outlook, might be at a disadvantage would be modified so as to allow for difference in language and general knowledge. Indians would not compete against British boys for the Sandhurst examination, but compete among themselves for vacancies reserved for them.

8 UNIT SCHEME TO BE MAINTAINED.

Approval had been given to the nomination of an Indian non-official gentleman by the Viceroy as recommended by the Committee to form a part of the Oral Examination Board before which Cadets would appear. It had also been decided that Local Civil Authorities, e.g., the Collector or the Commissioner, shall not have power of turning down a candidate before he reached the examination stage. The principle of the existing eight units scheme would be maintained.

"SEGREGATION."

The present Government of India agreed with the Government in Lord Rawlinson's time when the scheme was introduced that if Indian officers were scattered over the Indian Army it would be impossible to obtain any criterion as to their ability to command units. Indians would, therefore, continue to be posted in regiments reserved for them. In this connection the Commander-in-Chief strongly objected to the use of the word "Segregation" pointing out that Indian officers were serving the best of terms with the British officers in these units and that it would be years before the last British Officer was eliminated from them. Senior British officers were doing all in their power to educate and to train young Indian officers in these regiments so as to enable them to take over command of Squadrons and Companies when they reached sufficient seniority and later on regimental commands. To such a system the word "Segregation" was inapplicable. The Government would, therefore, continue posting officers in the normal way so long as the anticipated output from Sandhurst could be absorbed in them. When this was no longer possible and they found they had available young officers who had passed out of Sandhurst in larger numbers than could be placed on the Cadre of Squadron and Company officers in these eight units they would be in a position to commence forming one or possibly more homogeneous units as far as the officer Cadre was concerned, that is, King's Commissioned Officers replacing Viceroy's Commissioned Officers and so forming units on the same organisation as obtained in all the British units; but it would probably be a few years hence before the existing Cadres were complete with Indian King's Commissioned Officers.

THE INDIAN SANDHURST.

In making the recommendation for an Indian Sandhurst the Committee appeared to have had two principal reasons in view firstly that with increased numbers of Indian cadets it would be impossible for the British Sandhurst to accommodate them, and secondly that it was unfair that parents of Indian boys should be subjected to heavy expense by sending boys to England for military education. With these considerations in mind, the Committee recommended opening of an Indian Sandhurst in 1933 by which time they anticipated there would not be room in the British Sandhurst for increased number of Indian cadets.

The Commander-in-Chief pointed out that Government had no means of predicting the number of candidates that would come forward in any particular year and could not, therefore, fix a definite date for the establishment of the Indian College. He also pointed out the admitted advantages which a course at British Sandhurst gave to Indian boys in their subsequent careers and hoped that, when the time came and an Indian Military College comparable with Sandhurst, could be opened in India, there would be a sufficient number of Indian ex-Sandhurst cadets and in due course ex-Staff College Officers to take a hand in forming a Military College and staffing it with instructors and professors. As regards the expense, the Government had solved the difficulty by deciding to give grants calculated on the difference between the estimated cost of education at the Indian Military College and the actual cost of Sandhurst. For the future, the Commander-in-Chief said that the rate of further advance depended upon Indians themselves. Until Government had full experience of the results of increase now proposed, they would not limit their discretion by detailing a fixed programme of automatic increase in the number of vacancies. The question of increase would necessarily arise when the number of qualified candidates forthcoming was greater than the vacancies. One essential condition would be the maintenance of requisite standard.

INDIANISATION.

"The object which we all seek to achieve is to fit Indians to undertake the defence of India. As the constitutional advance progresses the question will continually be asked how far the military side of Indian Swaraj has kept pace. The Government contemplates that as India progresses towards full Self-Government within the Empire, there may be in the process of development an Army of the same character as the Dominion armies organised on a national basis and officered by Indians holding their own distinctive national form of Commision. That is our policy of Indianisation. The process of development will naturally be contingent on the success achieved in the various stages of the experiment. The way is now open for the first time for Indians to enter new branches of the Army and to enter them in greatly increased numbers. In no quarter is it desired to impose arbitrary limits to such expansion of India's military effort as events may prove to be within the reach of her capacity. The rate of progress in these matters depending, as it does so vitally upon the human element, cannot be the subject of an automatic time table. But Government has now, I venture to think, for the first time laid down the lines of a policy which affords the best means of reconciling the legitimate desire of those who speak for India with the necessity of maintaining at every stage the requisite strength of our defence forces."

Concluding, His Excellency said: "The Indian army has been my Home for well over the last forty years and my love for it is entirely whole-hearted. I yield to none in my affections for it—in my pride for its great traditions and wonderful past record—and in my jealousy to ensure that its future and efficiency shall be safeguarded. This, I feel, would not be the case if the Government were to attempt to go further at the present time than they have done in the steps taken to further Indianisation, which, if forced too hurriedly, would assuredly bring disaster to this Indian Army of ours, ruin to the cause of India and broken hearts to many magnificent old Indian soldiers who have been my comrades—as they themselves know well—my best of friends throughout my life-time. (Loud applause.)

PT. MOTILAL'S TRENCHANT CRITICISM.

INDIAN TROOPS USED TO HUMILIATE CHINESE NATIONALS

NEW DELHI, Mar. 8.

Pandit Motilal Nehru declared that the Commander-in-Chief's speech had left him cold. It was to his mind in perfect keeping with the policy to which they owed the Statutory Commission which was said to be doing wonders in the Madras Presidency and which was manufacturing stories of receptions. The Commander-in-Chief's announcement was a further step in the direction of the working of that policy; for, the real thing they wanted, namely an Indian Sandhurst, was not to be established. He had found no reason to enthuse over the recommendations of the Skeen Committee of which he had at one time been a member. Indeed when the recommendations were published he felt a sense of relief that he was not a party to them.

Mr. Jinnah: How do you feel now?

Pandit Motilal Nehru: I feel the same now; for even if as recommended by the Committee an Indian Sandhurst was established it would have taken several years before there would have been sufficient number of trained Indians for the army. But the insatiable greed of Britain which was responsible for keeping India in grip would not contemplate even that contingency of one day. India standing on her own feet. I have the word Indianisation from the botton of my heart. We are i India, and there is no question about Indianisation. What India want first is to get rid of Europeanisation of the Army. But there was to be no Indian Sandhurst and even the ten cadets required for the real Sandhurst were not, in the Government's opinion, available in India and it must take a long time before an Indian Sandhurst could be established.

A CALAMITY.

It was a calumny on the manhood of India to say that there was a dearth of cadets. Even in the short time he was a member of the Skeen Committee he found there were thousands of candidates available, but there was no inclination on the part of the Government to get at them and that Government found qualification not on ability but in parentage. (A voice: Quite true).

But one of the grounds on which several Indian cadets were turned out of the Sandhurst was that they could not follow the lectures given in English. There were thousands of students in India capable of following English lectures who were anxious to enter the Army, but the Government would not select them be-

'TRAVESTY OF INDEPENDENCE.'

TERMS OFFERED TO EGYPT.

BRITISH DOMINATION THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

"STATUS QUO" TO BE MAINTAINED FOR 10 YEARS.

LONDON, March 7.

Rugby.—The text of proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty rejected by the Egyptian Cabinet and the papers relating to its negotiations by Sarwat Pasha and Sir Austen Chamberlain were issued for publication on Thursday morning. The document begins with a memorandum by Sir Austen Chamberlain after his first conversation with Sarwat Pasha in London last July, during which Anglo-Egyptian relations were reviewed and the mutual desire expressed to prepare the way for close co-operation. After this, Sarwat Pasha contributed the draft of the Treaty to which a counter-draft, approved by the British Government, was returned. When Sarwat Pasha left London in November, his discussions with Sir Austen Chamberlain were practically completed, but the final aproval of the British Government was required for the third draft on which the two statesmen had agreed. When this had been given Sir Austen Chamberlain sent the text to Lord Lloyd, the British High Commissioner in Egypt with a coverin desptach which pointed out that the final draft differed in important respects from that originally offered to Sarwat Pasha and embodied large concessions to the latter's own views and to Egyptian sentiment.

Annex one elaborates the procedure proposed for carrying out Article 7. Annex two. Egypt is to appoint in agreement with the British Government financial and judicial advisers. The number status and functions of British officials now engaged in publi security and police services to remain unchanged pending modification of th capitulatory system.—B. O. W.

TEXT OF THE TERMS

LONDON, March 7.

A lengthy White paper has been issued covering the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty negotiation, beginning on the 13th July, 1927, and leading to the draft treaty agreed upon by Sarwat Pasha and the Egyptian Prime Minister and Sir Austen Chamberlain (Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Britain) in November last for ratification subject to Parliamentary approval of both the countries. The Treaty contains fourteen articles:

Firstly, Alliance is established for the conseceration of friendship, cordial understanding and good relations between the parties.

Secondly, Egypt undertakes not to oppose in any way British policy in foreign countries and not to conclude with a foreign power agreement which may be prejudicial to British interests.

Thirdly, Britain, subject to the League Covenant, undertakes immediately to aid Egypt as a belligerent.

Fourthly, Egypt is to consult Britain if circumstances arose, likely to imperil relations between Egypt and Foreign Powers or threaten the lives and properties of the foreigners in Egypt.

Fifth, the Egyptian Army is to be trained on British methods and if any foreign instructors are required, they must be British.

Sixth, in the event of Britain engaging in war, even if Egypt's rights and interests are not affected, Egypt undertakes to furnish Britain in Egyptian territory all facilities and assistance possible.

Seventh, in order to facilitate secure protection of the British Empire communications and pending a future Treaty in which Egypt will be entrusted with such protection, Egypt authorises maintenance in the Egyptian territory armed forces which Britain considers necessary, such forces not to constitute an army of occupation and in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Egypt. Both the contracting parties are to reconsider after ten years the question of localities in which the forces may be stationed and if the Agreement is then not possible the question may be submitted to the League of Nations and should the League's decision go against Egypt, the question can at their request be re-investigated at intervals of five years from the date of the League's decision.

Eighth, Egypt when engaging foreign officials is to give as a rule preference to Britishers, and other nationals to be engaged only if qualified Britishers are not available.

WHAT BRITAIN WOULD DO IN RETURN.

Ninth, Britain undertakes to use all her influence with the capitulatory powers to obtain modification of capitulations in order to conform more closely to the spirit of the times and the present state of Egypt.

Tenth, Britain is to assist Egypt's admission to the League of Nations. Egypt declares herself ready to accept the conditions of admission.

Eleventh, Britain is to be represented in Egypt by a British Ambassador with precedence over all foreign representatives.

Twelfth, nothing in the Treaty is to prejudice the rights and obligations of both the contracting parties under the League Covenant.

The thirteenth article gives an annex to the Treaty for giving effect to certain provisions of the Treaty the same validity and duration as the Treaty.

The fourteenth article provides that any disagreement as regards the application and interpretation of the Treaty which cannot be settled by a direct negotiation, shall be dealt with in accordance with the League Covenant.

OMNIPOTENCE OF BRITISH FORCE.

The annex of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty stipulates that British personnel on the existing scale shall be maintained in the Egyptian Army for ten years, that the personnel of Egyptian Army must not be trained anywhere abroad except in Britain, Armaments must not differ from the type used by the British Army, the

(Continued on Page 9.)

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STRONG CRITICISM OF DEVELOPMENT AFFAIRS.

MR. NARIMAN'S SPIRITED ATTACK ON GOVT.

PREPARED FOR MORE PROSECUTIONS

CENSURE MOTIONS LOST IN COUNCIL.

At its meeting on Thursday, the Council turned down Mr. Nariman's motion for the omission of a grant of Rs. 1,19,000 provided for the establishment charges of the Development Scheme.

Mr. Nariman then moved a vote of censure on the Government in the form of a token cut in the total grant demanded by the General Member under the head, "Bombay Development Scheme". In the course of his spirited speech, Mr. Nariman quoted instances after instances of the corrupt practices which he said were rampant in the Development Department. "I shall stand half a dozen more prosecutions", he declared, "But that shall never deter me from placing before the House true facts about the Development Department".

Mr. Winterbotham waxed eloquent in his denunciation of the conduct of Mr. Nariman, and suggested that the House should pass a vote of censure against Mr. Nariman.

The debate which was becoming much too hot for the Government, was abruptly cut short by a closure motion which the President was pleased to accept.

The censure motion was at last rejected in the division, 20 members voting for and 46 against.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met again at the Town Hall, on Thursday afternoon, discussion was resumed on Mr. K. F. Nariman's motion to omit a grant provided for the establishment charges of the Bombay Development Scheme.

Mr. N. A. Bechar (Karachi), supporting the cut, complained that Government were spending 17 per cent. of the rent money on the recovery of rent. When the charges for repairs were added on to this, the total recurring expenditure would come to 31 1|2 per cent., which was extremely exorbitant. The speaker did not favour the idea of transferring the chawls to the charge of the Municipality, Improvement Trust or P. W. D.

Dr. M. D. Gilder (Bombay) did not think that the Industrial Housing scheme was ever meant to be a business proposition. It was the duty on the part of the Government, he argued, to provide housing facilities to the labouring classes. Governments in other countries did make similar provisions without any thought of profiteering.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE DEPT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, replying to the debate, said he was disappointed at the result of the debate because none of the speakers had suggested any remedy to rectify the mistake. There was no denying the fact, he maintained, that a hopeless state of affairs had been created in the Development Department by the expert bunglers among them. (Laughter). Coming to the selling of the chawls to any other public body, Mr. Nariman humourously remarked that they could not find another set of fools in this city to buy these chawls. The Government could not challenge the fact, he maintained, that the Housing scheme was originally meant to be a business proposition. He quoted from the Council reports that the General Member had once stated on the floor of the House that the Development Department was run on commercial lines.

INSANITARY CHAWLS.

Dealing with the unpopularity of chawls, the speaker contended that there were no habitable conditions in these chawls. In fact, it was not possible for human beings to live in them because most of them were so insanitary. Mr. Nariman once again advocated the transfer of these chawls to the Improvement Trust. Such a transfer, he pointed out, would curtail the cost of establishment by 60 per cent.

GENERAL MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) the General Member, winding the debate, narrated the circumstances which proceeded the launching of the Housing scheme. There was a strong feeling in Bombay, he went on to say, that something should be done to provide housing facilities to the labouring population of the city. It was then represented that there was a shortage of 50,000 single tenements in the city. In circumstances of this description, the General Member observed, it was not an easy job to launch a Housing scheme on so large a scale. By way of retort, the General Member remarked that the Hon. Member, Mr. Nariman, was there to exaggerate things. It was part of his duty. It was for Government to place true facts before the House.

LOSSES COVERED BY COTTON CESS.

Referring to the losses, the General Member informed the House that the loss on chawls was paid from the accumulation of cotton cess. Government expected that, for another two years, they would be able to pay the losses out of the cotton cess but unfortunately they could not do so as the cotton cess receipts had fallen down from 18 lakhs to 14 lakhs a year. Proceeding, the speaker pointed out that if they looked upon the Housing scheme as a commercial proposition, every single tenement ought to yield Rs. 16 1|2 per month but in fact the rent of a single tenement was fixed at Rs. 5.

Mr. Nariman's cut motion was than put to vote and declared lost.

CRITISM OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then moved a token cut of a rupee in the total demand of Rs. 3,78,000 under the head, "Bombay Development Scheme". His intention in moving that cut, he said, was to raise a discussion of the Government policy and to convince the House that Government deserved a vote of censure for all their sins of commission and omission. At the outset, Mr. Nariman reiterated his allegation against the Government that they had persistently refused to appoint a committee investigate into the working of the Development Department. It was not a fact as it was alleged to be by the General Member that he (Mr. Nariman) had refused to co-operate with the Government in bringing the facts to light even though he was given an opportunity to do so. Proceeding, he gave his reasons why he did not accept the membership of a committee appointed by the Government. He also pointed out the difference between th resolutions moved by Mr. Lalji Naranji and himself. In his resolution, he submitted, he wanted a committee consisting of non-official members to carry on an independent enquiry into the whole working of the Development Department while Mr. Lalji Naranji's resolution was restricted to the future working of the department.

LOSS ON HOUSING SCHEME.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman emphasized his allegation that a great percentage of the loss on the Housing Scheme was entirely due to the corrupt practices of the officials of this department. It was decided, the speaker contended, that most of the contracts should go to contractors who were on good terms with the S.E., no matter what they cost.

MAJOR PURCELL'S CONTRACTS.

In graphic details, Mr. Nariman narrated the story how Major Purcell who was an Executive Engineer, all of a sudden, resigned his post and became a contractor of the development department. In 1922, Major Purcell joined a firm of contractors, only a few months before the tenders were to be invited for the construction of development chawls. The important condition in his agreement with the firm was that he had to secure contracts worth at least 10 lacs from the development department within six month's time and failing that he had to forfeit his title as a partner of that firm. The wonder of wonders was that in less than six months, this Major Purcell got a contract for 80 lacs from his friend, Mr. Harvey, which ultimately went to over a crore of rupees. The tender submitted by Major Purcell was the fourth lowest tender, being higher than the lowest tender by Rs. 13,000 per chawl. Another curious thing was that Major Purcell was asked to put in an alternative design in place of the departinental one. To please Major Purcell the S.E., dispensed with the supervisers of the department. The alternative design was accepted on the express understanding that the space area of each chawl should remain the same. Mr. Nariman challenged the Government to show if the space area of the chawls constructed according to the alternative design was the same. He alleged that the space area had been brought down by 390 square feet per floor of the chawls at Worli. The reduction of space area resulted in lessening the expenditure on each chawl by Rs. 10,000. This was conveniently used as an excuse to give the contracts to Major Purcell's firm. As a consequence of the reduction in the space area, Mr. Nariman pointed out, the area per tenement had per force to be reduced and that was one of the many reasons why Worli Chawls did not so much attract the labouring classes.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Proceeding Mr. Nariman showed his mettle to the Government by frankly telling them that he would stand not one but half a dozen more prosecutions, but that would not deter him from placing the true facts before the House. He then gave one more instance of corruption. He alleged that Gaya and Co., got contracts from the department because one Mr. Vaidya happened to be a partner of that firm. It had now been proved in the court of law that this firm secured contracts by an arrangement with the Engineers of the Department that they (the Engineers) should get 12 1|2 per cent. of the illegal profits. This fact was proved both by documentary and oral evidence.

MONEY MISSPENT.

When the House reassembled after tea recess, discussion was resumed on the censure motion against Government in connection with the Bombay Development scheme. Mr. N. B. Chandrachud (Poona), supporting the motion, regretted that they were not in a position to do anything more in the matter than moving a vote of censure on the Government. The Development Department, he observed, was a white elephant not only on the finances of the Presidency but also on the precious time of the House. Mr. Chandrachud opined that Government had committed a crowning blunder in prosecuting Mr. Nariman who had taken so many troubles and undergone such a heavy expenditure in bringing the ugly facts about the department to broad daylight.

All the money that was spent on the Housing scheme, he said, was money misspent.

OPPOSITION TO THE MOTION.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham (Bombay Chamber of Commerce), opposing the censure motion, remarked that Mr. Nariman's conduct was not at all consistent. The better course for Mr. Nariman would have been to take his allegations to the committee which was appointed to investigate into the affairs and try to prove them there instead of taking away the precious time of the House. He suggested that the House should pass a vote of censure against Mr. Nariman.

Mr. R. D. Bell, the Secretary to the Development Department, said it was mere waste of time to consider the allegations which had already come before the court of law and had been disposed of. Referring to the contracts mentioned by Mr. Nariman, the Secretary gave the House to understand that Major Purcell was the only contractor who had submitted an alternative design. He reputed the allegation that any kind of favouritism was shown to Major Purcell in accepting the design submitted by him. The speaker taunted Mr. Nariman by saying that he (Mr. Nariman) had gathered an amount of inaccurate information on which he had based his allegations. For his part, he would assure the House that in the Finance Department it was more or less a traditional duty of the Deputy Finance Secretary to take an adverse attitude on every demand for additional expenditure. So far as general allegations of prearrangements between the contractors and the Engineers were concerned the Secretary argued that they had been settled in the court of law.

At this stage of discussion a closure was applied for by Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar and it was accepted.

MR. NARIMAN'S REPLY TO BUDGET.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, replying to the short debate, said he was surprised to find that the specific allegations he had made on the floor of the House were not at all touched by the Secretary in his speech. Referring to the question of compensation to be given to contractors, to which the Secretary had made an allusion, Mr. Nariman maintained that the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Harvey, was more anxious about the claims of the contractors more than the contractors themselves.

The Hon. the General Member, in winding up the debate, observed that he had never said that any revelations which Mr. Nariman might have made would have in any way reduced the loss which they had sustained on the housing scheme. He again emphasized the point that Mr. Nariman did evade every opportunity given to him to bring the instances of corruption to the notice of the Government.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLEGATIONS.

Coming to the specific instances quoted by Mr. Nariman, the General Member lightly brushed aside all the allegations by saying that none of the contracts mentioned by Mr. Nariman had taken place in his time. Continuing he added that he was not going to shirk his responsibility on the excuse that he was not in charge of the department when a certain thing happened not would he let off any Government officers who would be found guilty of any corrupt practices. The only case of giving compensation to contractors of which he had a first hand information, being the case during his own time, was the compensation given to the F.C.C. in connection with the construction of chawls at Seweree.

It was merely on considerations of equity that Government gave compensation to the contractors because the contractors had bought material and incurred various other expenditures on the clearest understanding that the whole programme was going to be completed. It could therefore, be seen that there was no question of favouritism in this particular instance.

The censure motion was pressed to a division by Mr. Sawminarayan. The motion was rejected, 20 members voting for it and 46 against. The so-called leading members of the new nationalist party did not care to record their votes either side.

The total grant demanded by the General Member was then put to vote and carried.

The Hon. the Minister for Local-self-government made a demand for grant of Rs. 1,42,94,000 under the head. Civil works—partly reserved and partly transferred". The House rejected Mr. Swaminarayan's cut of 10 lacs in the total demand. The discussion of the demand was still on when the House adjourned till 1-30 p.m. to-day.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

NO OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT YET

MADRAS, March 8.

It is understood that the resignations of Messrs. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Ministers, have been accepted by the Governor but no official announcement has been made so far.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, H. E. the Governor has had to cancel his proposed visit to Nazarath and Palamcotah —A. P.

MADRAS MINISTERS RESIGN

DIFFERENCES WITH CHIEF MINISTER

MADRAS, March. 7.

It is understood that Messrs. Ranganatha Mudaliar and R. A. Arogyaswami Mudaliar, Ministers, have tendered their resignations to H. E. the Governor.—A. P.

REGULATION III OF 1818

THE WEAPON AGAINST NABHA

MADRAS, March. 8.

Mr. T. Prakasam M. L. A. giving an account in "Swarajya" of his interview with the ex-Maharaja of Nabha at Kodaikanal, states that he learnt for the first time from the ex-Maharaja that the latter was arrested and deported under regulation three of 1818.—A. P.

COLOUR BAR AGAIN!

JOHANNESBURG MUNICIPAL TRAMWAY EDICT

SEGREGATION OF SEATS

JOHANNESBURG, March. 7.

Indians are resisting the Johannesburg Municipal Tramway edict confining Asiatics and coloured persons to front seats on the upper decks of tramcars. The Indian Association officials violated the edict hoping that prosecution will follow, this creating a test case. If no action is taken the Association intends to apply to the Supreme Court. The Association points out that since 1914, Asiatics and coloured people had a right to sit anywhere in tramcars, but they did not desire to use the lower portion. Upper decks have for the past fourteen years been open to them and they have not heard of any European complaints. Indians see in new restrictions another phase of the colour bar, and they also object to their being relegated to a portion of tramcars which is exposed to weather.—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH'S ACT OF CLEMENCY.

APPEAL OF GERMAN WIDOW OF AFGHAN.

GERMAN VISIT CONCLUDED

LONDON, March 7.

Berlin:—King Amanullah's last act before leaving Berlin to inspect Krupps Works was one of clemency. He granted the appeal of the German woman, Charlotte Boettcher, living in Afghanistan with her four children, for permission to return to Germany with her children.

Boettcher married an Afghan in Berlin and accompanied him to Kabul. Subsequently her husband died upon which the woman, according to the Afghan Law, became the slave of her husband's brother. The latter offered to marry her but she refused the offer. The German Consulate at Kabul then purchased her freedom and the woman was informed that she could leave Afghanistan when she liked but her children must remain in Afghanistan and be brought up as Afghans. The woman thereupon decided to remain in Afghanistan out of love for her children.

KING'S GENEROSITY

King Amanullah has now granted her pension, also giving permission to her children to go to Germany. He expressed the hope that they would be brought up as Muslims.—Reuter.

FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT HINDENBURG.

ENJOYMENT OF STAY AT GERMANY

LONDON, March 7.

Berlin.—King Amanullah and the Queen of Afghanistan, after inspecting Krupps, proceeded to Paris and then to London. Before departure, King Amanullah bade farewell to President Hindenburg after which he received the representatives of the Press and expressed his enjoyment of the visit.—Reuter.

PROGRAMME IN BRITAIN.

King Amanullah's programme in Britain includes an Air Force display at Hendon on the 17th March and visits to the Royal Military College and the Staff College at Camberley on the 24th, to Derby, Sheffield, Manchester and Liverpool for the next three days. He will see a boat race and the England and Scotland soccer match at Wembley on the 31st March and Naval demonstration at Portland on the 3rd April.—Reuter.

TECHNIQUE OF WESTER NATIONS.

AMANULLAH ADVISES MUSLLIMS TO ASSIMILATE

LONDON, March 8.

Berlin.—Replying to a felicitatious deputation representing the Egyptian Nationalist Party, the Defence Committee and the Students' League, as also local organisations of Arabs and Indian Muslims, King Amanullah said that the Islamic peoples did not lack intellectual force. They would draw ever fresh spiritual inspiration and development from the Koran but they needed something else. They must endeavour to keep pace with the material demands of the age, and by assimilating the technique of the Western nations, "create for themselves positions of power necessary to give due emphasis to their ideas."—Reuter.

NO SANDHURST FOR INDIA

(Continued from previous page.)

cause they were not great grandsons of some villagers who some years ago were connected with the Army. However sugarcoated the announcement of the Commander-in-Chief might be, however tempting the offers of admission to Woolwich and Cranwell and Sandhurst might be the fact remained that no substantive advance had been give towards a national army in the sense that it was to be officered by Indians. It was sheer hypocrisy to say that it was not possible to establish a Military College without increasing the military budget. The Commander-in-Chief might find enough funds in the budget to devote to the purpose.

Continuing Pandit Motilal Nehru referred to the statement of the Commander-in-Chief that Indian soldiers who went to China had made savings and sent remittances home. The Pandit asked whether they had made savings from their salaries or whether their savings were from the loot which they were allowed to make from the poor Chinese.

Sir Basil Blackett: Savings from their salaries.

Pandit Motilal: What about the savings in India? Why should they be able to save in China and not in their own country?

The Commander-in-Chief: I don't know why: but I can assure you that they did save money.

Pandit Motilal: I am sure they did but probably they were let loose on poor China. (Cries of 'Withdraw withdraw' from official benches.)

Pandit Motilal: I am not going to withdraw. I repeat a thousand times that our soldiers were not used. . . . . (cries of withdraw persisted).

HUMILIATING CHINESE NATIONALS.

Pandit Motilal: You may shout yourselves hoarse but I will not withdraw. I repeat that our soldiers were not used for the purpose for which they should be used. (Hear, hear: from unofficial benches). They were used in order to humiliate the nationals of another country who wanted to assert their independence.

Mr. Macworth Young: You said they looted.

Pandit Motilal: I say they did not do their duty of their own accord. It is you who forced them to do a duty which otherwise they would have refused to perform.

Sir Basil Blackett: Will Pandit Motilal substantiate the statement that they looted or were ordered to loot.

Pandit Motilal: What am I to substantiate?

Sir Basil Blackett: You stated a lie.

Pandit Motilal: Am I to substantiate what is human nature. I repeat a thousand times.

Sir Basil: It is a foul slander.

Pandit Motilal: You are so full of animal nature, that you have no idea of what human nature is. It was nothing but animal nature which made you to send our troops in spite of our protests.

Proceeding Pandit Motilal Nehru maintained that the Commander-in-Chief's announcement was in perfect keeping with the policy which underlay the procedure announced by Sir John Simon as regards the Commission's enquiry. This procedure was one to which the Congress Party would not subscribe for a single moment. The army was kept apart as being no part of responsible Government and there was a separate enquiry as regards Indian States, and yet responsible Government was to be granted by the Statutory Commission with which India was asked to co-operate. Nothing but a miracle would bring self-Government under such auspices.

Lala Lajpat Rai: There is nothing to prevent the Government from going back.

"DAY OF RECKONING NOT FAR."

Pandit Motilal: So many Empires have gone down for having ignored the people's will, and now the British Empire is ignoring India's will and I say that the day of reckoning is not yet far. (Loud un-official cheers.)

Mr. Jinnah who was a prominent member of the Skeen Committee asked the Commander-in-Chief why the report of the Sub-Committee of the Skeen Committee was still suppressed. If it was not to be published was the appreciation of the Sub-Committee's labour genuine or only formal. "May I know the object of suppressing the report and the proceedings of the sub-committee". He thought Pandit Motilal was wise in leaving the Committee. (Cheers). He (the Pandit) realised it was not worth while wasting time, energy, and brain. The speaker did not follow that line but continued in order to produce a fair and reasonable scheme for the purpose of accelerating Indianisation. They spent 13 to 14 months and their report was unanimous. Continuing Mr. Jinnah said: "The Government has fundamentally turned down that Report and I must emphatically protest against to-day's announcement."

A TRAVESTY.

It is a travesty of the unanimous recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee. (Hear, hear). It is difficult to deal with the details of the pronouncement. I would take the earliest opportunity, if possible, of moving the adjournment of this House to discuss them and pass a vote of censure on the Government (Hear, hear) for not carrying out the recommendations of the Report of the Sandhurst Committee which was appointed by this House by an overwhelming majority.

I am convinced that the British Government does not wish to help us. I had my faith in serving on the Sandhurst Committee and let me tell the Commander-in-Chief that by turning down this report and by his announcement he has completely smattered my faith in the "bonafides" of the Government. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The House rose for lunch.—A.P.

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INDIAN SUFFRAGISTS

INDIAN WOMENS' TRADITIONS

BARODA MAHARANI'S COUNSEL OF SELF-HELP

The first biennial meeting of the National Council of women in India was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Wednesday evening, with Mrs. D. N. Sirur in the chair. Her Highness the Maharani of Baroda could not attend the meeting owing to unforeseen circumstances. Her Highness had sent a message wishing the meeting all success. A large number of ladies of all communities attended.

Mrs. Sirur thanked those present for having elected her to the chair and read out the address which was sent by the Maharani of Baroda. In the course of her address, her Highness said:—

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The havoc and devastation of the recent Great War made it abundantly evident that the sorrow and suffering occasioned by such a terrible outburst of human passions falls to an even greater extent on the women than on the men, and quickened the realisation that women cannot be ignored in questions that may lead to war. No league of Nations to prevent war can be complete or effective unless women are sharers in all its activities. This point of view was put so clearly by the International Council of Women before the framers of the League of Nations scheme that as a result, all offices and Commissions under the League of Nations are open to women on the same terms as men.

PRESENT STATUS OF WOMAN.

It will be necessary, too, to make every woman in this country acquainted with what we expect from her, and with what we aim to do for her, so that in all matters that especially concern their sex we can count on all women standing loyally together in all efforts for their advancement. Many a noble plan for the uplift of women has been wrecked by the cry that men are ever ready to utter "the women themselves do not want it". We must see that there is no such justification for opposition or inaction.

Above all will it be necessary to exert ourselves to effect a change in public opinion so that the attitude of our brothers towards the status of women shall be more in line with what we think right and proper.

MARRIAGE AGE AND CONSENT.

Then again we find that in India as a whole there is a considerable excess of males over females, there being only 94 females to 100 males. Yet in the case of children under five years of age there are 109 girls to every 100 boys. Early marriage and early motherhood are undoubtedly a contributing factor both to the high mortality among young women, and to the high mortality among infants. We all recognise the need of raising the marriage age and with it the age of consent, and we must keep this in the very forefront of our programme of activity until a veritable revolution of social practice has come about.

Mrs. Taraben M. Premchand, the General Secretary of the Council then submitted her report which stated that the Council received Rs. 2,729|- by way of fees, donations, etc. and spent about Rs. 421|- the balance being with the Imperial Bank. The Council was started in 1926 through the efforts of Miss Sorabji and her Highness the Maharanee of Baroda was elected the first Honorary President. In the Bombay Presidency there were branches of the Council at Poona and Ahmedabad besides the Bombay office. All the Councils supported the efforts to raise the age of consent by legislation while the Council in Bombay undertook activities to support the Children's Act in Bombay. In Bombay from January to September 1926, 2,131 children under the age of one year and 1,488 over that age attended the infant welfare centre of the Council.

The constitution of the Council was then adopted and it was resolved to keep the headquarters of the Council for the next two years at Calcutta.

After adopting the following resolutions, the the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sirur.

MISS SCHALEK'S ACTIVITIES.

'GOVT. NOT OFFERING HOSPITALITY'

At the Legislative Assembly Mr. B. Das drew attention to the publication of a letter in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Mr. Crerar, Home Member, said that Government were not offering Miss Schalek hospitality and there was no occasion to ask for a guarantee of the nature suggested by Mr. Das, namely, that she would not abuse the hospitality of Government.—A.P.

CONGRESS LEAGUE POURPARLERS

EXPLORING AVENUES OF UNITY.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE PROPOSALS.

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Following the decision of the Council of the Muslim League, refusing to accept the proposals of the All-Parties' Conference in regard to joint representation, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar had prolonged conversations to-day with the members of the League including Messrs. Jinnah, Mahomed Yakub, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, with a view to explore the avenues of a compromise. The representatives of the Hindu Sabha were not present at these conversations. The final meeting of the Committee of the All-Parties' Conference will be held this evening for the adoption of the report of the Committee.—A. P.

TRAVESTY OF INDEPENDENCE'

(Continued from page 7)

privileges and immunities of British forces in Egypt are to continue, the land and buildings occupied by them are to be free of charge and that Egypt, unless the contracting parties agree to the contrary, will prohibit the passage of aircraft over the territory on either side of the Suez Canal and within twenty kilometres of it. The Prohibition does not apply to British and Egyptian aircraft or services established under the existing agreements. —Reuter.

EGYPTIAN OBJECTION TO BRITISH ARMY

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S THREAT

LONDON, March 8.

The White paper on the Egyptian Treaty negotiations gives the terms of the various documents which have passed between the representatives of the two Governments and confirms that the failure of the negotiations was due to the Egyptian objection to the British Army remaining in Egypt, despite a series of concessions on the part of the British Government in this regard, including instruction to Lord Lloyd to attempt to draw up an Agreement with Sarwat Pasha whereby British personnel of the Egyptian Army may be converted into a military mission. Sir Austen Chamberlain comments that it is this lack of recognition of the realities of the situation which has made settlement impossible.—Reuter.

WAFD PARTY'S SUMMARY REJECTION

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO EGYPT.

LONDON, March 7.

Rugby.—In a despatch to Lord Lloyd dated March 1, Sir Austen Chamberlain refers to the reformers telegraphed report of a conversation with Nahas Pasha, Leader of the Wafd, who had stated that he felt it useless to discuss what advantages the various clauses of the Treaty would have for Egypt, since the instrument failed to provide for complete evacuation by the British troops. Sir Austen Chamberlain says that Nahas Pasha seemed no more inclined to recognise the realities of the situation than did Zaghloul Pasha four years ago, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made it clear that "no British Government in the light of the experience of the late War, can divest itself wholly even in favour of an ally, of its interest in guarding such a vital link in British communications as the Suez Canal. Such security must be a feature of any agreement." Sir Austen Chamberlain adds that it was Sarwat Pasha's recognition of these realities which made it possible to negotiate a treaty, and it was Nahas Pasha's refusal to recognise them which would again make a settlement impossible. Sir Austen Chamberlain authorised Lord Lloyd when the Treaty was rejected to send the following Note to the Egyptian Government:—

BRITISH NOTE.

"The British Government have, for some time past, viewed with misgiving certain legislative proposals introduced in the Egyptian Parliament, which, if they were to become law would be likely seriously to weaken the hands of the administrative authorities responsible for the maintenance of order and for the protection of life and property in Egypt. So long as there was any prospect of the early conclusion of a treaty of alliance which would define anew the responsibilities and rights of the two parties the British Government were content to refrain from all comment in the expectation that they might rely with confidence on the Egyptian Government to avoid legislation which might make it impossible for the Egyptian Administration to discharge successfully the increased responsibilities inherent in the Treaty regime. But now that the conversations with the Egyptian Government have failed, the British Government cannot permit the discharge of any of their responsibilities under the declaration of February 28, 1922, to be endangered whether by Egyptian legislation of the nature indicated or by administrative action, and they reserve the right to take such steps as in their view the situation may demand."

The White paper concludes with the terms of the Egyptian Government's rejection of the Treaty on the plea that it legalises the occupation of the country by British forces.—B. O. W.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

LONDON, March 8.

Newspaper comments on the Egyptian Treaty negotiations are varied. The "Times" expressse the opinion that the extreme element of the Wafd Party has refused a very good offer.

The "Daily Telegraph" speaks of the failure of negotiations as a political tragedy.

The "Morning Post" breathes a sigh of relief that the terms have been rejected and the "British Government have returned to its duties of maintaining order and protecting life and property in the Nile Valley."

The "Daily Herald" blames Government's policy for the present unsatisfactory situation near the Middle East. It urges the policy of conciliation by conceding Egypt's demand for real independence.

The "Daily News" refuses to believe that the questions of army and police will long prevent and amicable Anglo-Egyptian arrangement. It therefore regrets the issue of British Note with regard to the emergency which has not yet arisen.

The "Daily Express" in this connection, however, remarks that the "British Government has wisely taken time by the forelock with a warning not a bit sharper than circumstances warrant."—Reuter's Special.

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RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND EMPIRE

"MOST CRITICAL STAGE REACHED."

BIRKENHEAD'S RELIEF AT SUPPORT IN BRITAIN

LONDON, March 7.

In the most critical stage which had now been reached in relations between India and the Empire he had received the co-operation of Labour and Liberal leaders which he could not appraise too highly, declared Lord Birkenhead, presiding over a mass meeting of the Essex women unionists in London. He said that their co-operation had placed the great issues involved outside the party politics of Britain.—Reuter.

TELEVISION EXPERIMENT BETWEEN SHIP AND SHORE

LOVERS LONGING TO SEE HIS FIANCEE

LONDON, March. 7.

Miss Dora Seeley living in London was surprised by a request "come at once. Your fiance wants to see you". The latter is the Chief Wireless Operator on the Liner "Berengaria" which is at present in Mid-Atlantic. Miss Seeley was conveyed to the Baird Television Headquarters and participated in the first experiment of television between the ship and the shore. The vision was at times very clear. The wireless operator was delighted to see on the screen his fiancee whose profile and method of hairdressing were easily recognisable.—Reuter's Special.

G. I. P. RAILWAY'S GIANT ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

LONDON, March. 7.

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PUNJAB GOVT CENSURED.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL FROM EXECUTIVE.

MARTIAL LAW RULE PREFERABLE!

LAHORE, March 7.

The Government sustained a defeat in the Punjab Council to-day when Mr. Afzal Haq's motion for a token cut in the demand under "General Administration (Reserved)" urging the separation of judicial and executive functions was carried despite Government opposition. The mover observed that the people could not expect justice so long as judicial and executive functions were not separated. He referred to several cases where the High Court had, he said, passed severe strictures on magistrates for not taking an unbiassed judicial view and for consulting the police, the prosecuting agency, in deciding cases.

Non-officials from every side of the House supported the motion.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency, the Finance Member, explaining why no action was taken on the recommendation of the Committee appointed to inquire into the matter in 1921, said that there was financial stringency at that time. Later there was an extraordinary wave of crime in the province, and Government did not consider it advisable to weaken the power of the Executive. Though they considered that the separation of functions was obviously a right principle, they had to face facts and not merely deal with high-sounding theories. Government was primarily responsible for law and order. Under conditions prevalent at present it was difficult for the Government to accept the proposal for separation of functions.

MARTIAL LAW BETTER.

Non-official speakers who followed the Finance Member said that the Government should not take advantage of the prevalence of communal disturbances. Sardar Bakhtawar Singh said that it would be better if the Punjab was ruled under martial law instead of having courts where people could not get justice. The motion was put to vote and carried, the Government not challenging a division.

The next amendment, moved by Mr. Afzal Haq for a token cut, sought to urge the Government to give Government advertisements to all newspapers with a circulation of one thousand or more. This was lost by a majority of votes.

Before the Council adjourned the President referred to Lord Sinha's death and said that the loss was that of the whole of India.—A. P.

LIBERAL SUCCESSES.

ANOTHER LADY M. P.

LONDON, March 7.

Following is the result of the bye-election for St. Ives caused by the elevation of Mr. J. A. Hawke to judgeship:—

	Votes.
Mrs. Runciman (Liberal)	10,241
Sir Andrew Cairo (Conservative)	9,478
Mr. Hopkins (Labour)	4,343

—Reuter.

LIBERAL'S NARROW WIN.

LONDON, March 8.

The Middlesborough bye-election caused by the death of Mr. Trevelyan Thomson, resulted as follows:—

	Votes.
Mr. Kingsley Griffith (Liberal)	10,717
Mr. Ellis (Labour)	10,628
Mr. Stanley Sadler (Conservative)	8,213

—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN LIQUOR BILL.

MINISTER ON INDIAN AGREEMENT

LONDON, March 7.

Cape Town.—In the House of Assembly when Clause 104 of the Liquor Bill was reached, Minister Roos asked the House to vote the clause down and said that although he did not agree that the clause was an infringement of the Indian Agreement, arguments advanced against the clause were of such a nature that he thought the just course was to allow the clause to drop. One of the strongest arguments was that it was the condition of labour which might fittingly find a place in the other legislation and should be dealt with rather by means of laying down what the minimum wage should be in a particular industry. The clause was accordingly negatived, the sole dissentient being a labourite.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 7.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations had adopted the Italian proposal for the creation of an educational cinematographic institute.—Reuter.

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FIRE OPENED ON SPANISH CROWD.

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL'S "STRICTNESS"

LONDON, March 7.

Gibraltar.—The strictness of Customs search at Lalinea of the Spaniards returning from Gibraltar, led to tragic consequences. A crowd of several thousands, mostly women and children, many of them carrying small quantities of groceries, attempted to rush the Customs barriers. Troops were then called out and they opened fire. Two persons were killed and several wounded. The terror-stricken crowd swarmed back to Gibraltar.—Reuter.

INFANT DAUGHTER OF JAPANESE KING.

DIES OF INFLUENZA.

LONDON, March 7.

Tokio.—The death has occurred of Princess Hisa, younger daughter of Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Japan, who was six months old.—Reuter.

(A Reuter's message dated the 5th March from Tokio stated that Princess Hisa was among the sufferers from the serious influenza epidemic in the Metropolis.)

INDIAN STATES, AND BRITISH INDIA

(Continued from Page 6.)

their internal affairs, subject to whatever restrictions the new Constitution may decide upon as forming part of the functions of the Central Government. The Butler Committee will inquire into the present restrictions, some of which are galling and could be relaxed while others could be more explicitly defined so as to avoid the evils of the vagaries of individual political officers. Questions of military burden and responsibility, the enlarged functions of the Chamber of Princes, questions of revenue between the Central Government and the Indian States as a whole are questions which must be decided upon by the Central Government after consulting their Legislature as well as the Chamber of Princes. Thus, the Chamber of Princes must have enlarged powers and the Government of India must accept the advice of their own Legislature in deciding the questions which affect the interests of India as one whole country.

HEREDITARY SUBAS.

The salute Princes will thus occupy the position of hereditary Governors at the head of their constituent assemblies and form independent Provinces of a Federated India under a Central Government. It should not be understood that the internal independence of these States will be reduced to the level of the present Provincial Governments, but in the growth of constitutional institutions in British India, the Provincial Governments will be more and more autonomous and independent and the only difference that will then be observed, will be that the Indian Princes will be hereditary constitutional monarchs while the Provincial Governors will be the temporary constitutional heads for the period for which they might be appointed. The Princes being for life will have a greater hold on the imagination and goodwill of their subjects which the Governors will fail to secure on account of their temporary connection. Kings or Governors will retain their powers and the good will of the people while they identify their interests with those of the people and educated rulers do appreciate the future development of this constitutional position.

(To Be Continued.)

COMMUNICATION TO IRAQ GOVT.

ENDORSEMENT BY LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, March 7.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations has approved of communication to the Iraq Government, requesting it to accede to convention on freedom of transit and convention on international regime for maritime ports.—Reuter.

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A *SHORTHAND TYPIST AND HIS TROUBLES.*

(BY VENGAYAM.)

I.

Just as there are Sahibs, European as well Indian, who have no more claims to the titles gentlemen, intelligent, educated, and so on, so are there among the members of the above profession men who have no more title to that profession than a pig has got to the title of a deer. So, when I am recording below the history of the troubles a shorthand-typist is heir to, I am not speaking of the idle claimants to that title.

The average shorthand-typist is an educated man, either by academical training or through self-training. That he possesses a certain amount of intelligence is amply proved by the fact that he has mastered the intricacies of shorthand, which in itself is no mean art.

The difficulties of a clerk, from the head to the tail, ay, even those of a havildar to a hamal, are often easily realised by the Sahibs, and consequently taken into consideration, because the nature of their work is such that, at sometime or other, daily, the same happens to do the same work, though under quite different circumstances, but certainly with similar after-effects in their minds and physique. Unfortunately, the position of a shorthand typist is peculiary different. Of course, we know of several Burra Sahibs, who do know shorthand, but knowing a thing, and doing a thing daily, are two distinctly different things, far apart from each other, like the Poles asunder. It is like one who, having a gun, rarely, if ever, takes an aim and another who daily goes into the jungles to shoot down wild beasts at considerable risk of life.

It is my intention to set forth, in as correctly a chronological order as possible, the origin and history of the troubles of a shorthand-typist; (by shorthand-typist always meaning the average intelligent and educated one).

SAHIB'S PRONUNCIATION.

The first and foremost difficulty, which the beginner has to meet with is, the pronounciation: two Sahibs never pronounce alike the words, "direct", "dance", etc. But this being a difficulty which has no remedy, and which time alone can cure. I will pass over it quickly. The next is:

"WILL" AND "WOULD."

The "Burra Sahib" wants a typist. Poor Mukerjee, with average intelligence and fair education, is asked by friends and relatives to apply. He goes with a nervous excitement that surpasses the fright of an old lady at the sight of a hungry lion. He and his family entirely depend upon his earnings. The dictator to whom he has been asked to go is his Mussoloni. If by chance this Mussoloni found him unfit, he would be given a walking ticket at once. That will wreck his life, and perhaps those of his family members.

The dictator begins, "With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I shall be glad if you will . . . . ." and continues. With his heart and soul bent upon catching the words of the Mussolini poor Mukerjee concentrates his whole attention on the dictator. He feels he has got him verbatim. He types accordingly and sends the letter for signature; but the "will' is altered into "would", not without some complimentary epithets for poor Mukerjee. Is the dictator correct in his correction? The average shorthand typist will never be able to fathom the mystery of the conflicting "shall" and "would". Mukerjee is an intelligent young man, highly imaginative. He knows the "shall" and would" together grammatically are wrong. But he also knows that his Sahib is an Englishman. Could an English Sahib, who earns two-thousand rupees a month as salary, ever make a mistake in the construction of a sentence? No, certainly never! There must be some explanation of the mysterious "shall" and "would". He whips his brain and works at a terrible rate. At last he says, "Ah, yes, yes; the Sahib is correct! The addressee in the letter is a knight, K.C., M.L.A., K.C.I.E., with multiple titles. To such a high dignitary, to make a request and back it up with an "I will be glad if you will . . ." which implies a subtle threat that "If you don't comply with my request I will be displeased" is not politic; whereas the word "would", while it tampers with the tone and leaves the impression that the addressee may or may not comply with the request, equally serves the writer for expressing what he wants. Now, Mukerjee is convinced that his Sahib is correct, cent per cent.

Mukerjee, never for a moment, suspects that his Sahib could possibly be wrong. So it never strikes him, that when the Sahib altered the "will" into "would" he possibly forgot to alter the "shall" into "should". But, when it does strike him later, there comes the thought, "But then, that is impossible! My Sahib, is and must be correct!"

DICTATION.

The next day Mukerjee goes to him for dictation. A letter is dictated for Messrs. Pig and Bull. The letter starts with "We shall be glad" and continues "If you would kindly arrange to. . . ." Mukerjee types a verbatim report. To his consternation, the "would" is altered into "will"! He is called up and asked,

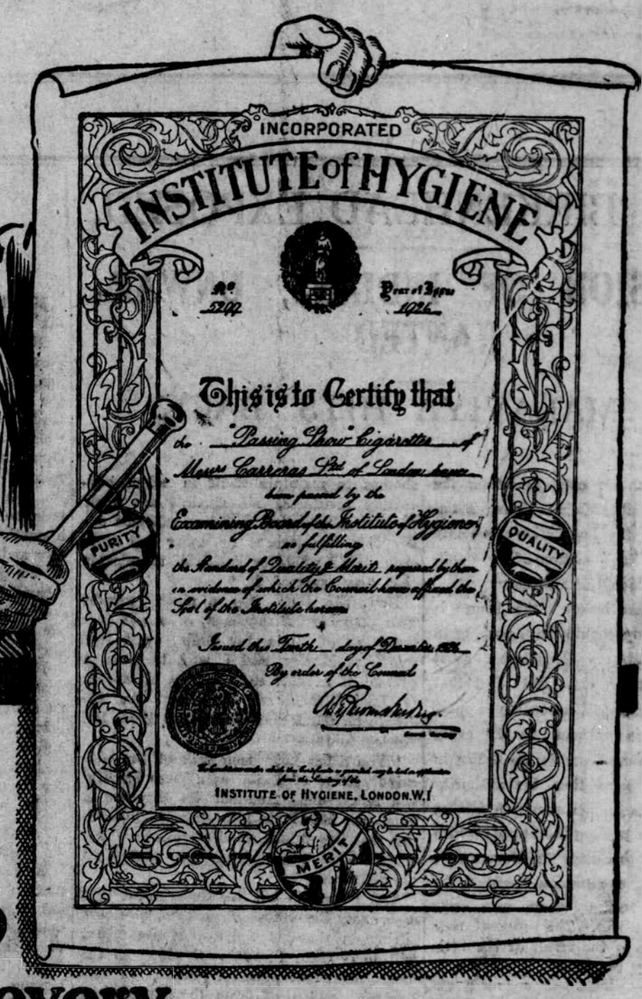
"Have you common sense, Mukerjee?"

"I am sorry, Sir, but I thought...."

"Damn it, Mukerjee, you have no business to think. Go! Alter it, and hurry up!"

Now what had happened was this. The Sahib had, indeed, dictated as Mukerjee had typed. But the trouble was, that after coming up to "glad" the Sahib had stopped to think, and a few minutes later, went on suddenly "If you would . . . . ." forgetting that he had previously used the future tense. Mukerjee, who had by this time come to consider his Mussoloni well nigh an infallible dictator, set aside his College professors and thought that his Sahib must have been correct in his tenses. The Sahib, being an Englishman, finding a silly mistake in the construction of the sentance, could never believe that he could have uttered such nonsense, and honestly attributes it to the mistake of his shorthand writer, little realising what tears it causes Mukerjee.

(To Be Continued.)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LORD BIRKENHEAD EXPOSED.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS, UNWARRANTED.

PT. MALAVIYA HITS BACK

The following are extracts from the full text of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's speech in the Legislative Assembly on Lala Lajpat Rai's motion of No-Confidence in the Simon Commission:—

Sir, the motion before the House is that this Assembly should have nothing to do with the Statutory Commission as it is constituted at present. The fact that on this side we are all agreed to support that Resolution is sufficient to tell every unbiassed man that there is no desire in this Resolution to question the authority of Parliament, as things stand, in having the final voice in passing the Statute which is to be enacted to change the Government of India Act. The situation ought to be correctly appreciated by those who come forward to criticise us. The proposal now before the House is the result of the attitude taken up by the British Government. Before Lord Birkenhead had delivered his final speech on the subject in the House of Lords and the resolution for the appointment of the Commission was moved in the House of Commons, I published an appeal to my British fellow-subjects who had power over us at present not to exclude us Indians from the Commission which was to deal with the most vital interests of India, but to give us equality of status and power with them on the Commission.

Many most prominent Indians had given a similar warning before me. There came the news that disregarding the unanimous protest of us all, the British Parliament had made its decision not to include Indians in the Commission. I then published an appeal to my own countrymen in which I said:—

"The honour of the Motherland demands that we should organise and carry out a complete boycott of the Commission throughout India. I trust that all sons of India will unite in doing so."

RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

Now, Sir, it is clear from what I have said that this decision has been forced upon us. I belong to that school which holds that it is the right of a people to determine the Constitution of the Government of that people. The Government of the people, for the people, by the people is the correct rule of Government. I am, therefore, at one with my fellow-Congressmen in desiring that the framing of the Constitution of India should be entrusted to Indians, and that the British Parliament should only lend us their help in putting it through Parliament, because they at present enjoy power over us. But we recognise, that under the Government of India Act as it stands, a Statutory Commission had to be appointed. Recognising that fact, many of us were willing that, that Statutory Commission should come to make the inquiry which the Act demanded, but we urged that we should be treated as equal fellow-subjects and not as dependents. That has been refused to us. Lord Birkenhead, speaking like a big bully (hear, hear), as he has done in his last speech, has hurled his thunders over our heads. Any little Dogberry clothed with brief authority could speak in the impertinent manner in which he has done. If he were placed in the position of Indians he would understand the situation better. I submit that, that is not the way in which Lord Birkenhead, and I regret to add, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald also have spoken and lectured to us, that is not the way of dealing with equal fellow-subjects, that is not the way of securing co-operation; that is the way of those who wish to drive Indians more and more apart from their English fellow-subjects.

BIRKENHEAD'S CHEAP RIDICULE.

Lord Birkenhead has hurled cheap ridicule on us educated Indians. He has said:—

"If the organised political opinion—a very small fringe of the whole of India—chooses to maintain itself in silent boycotting aloofness, nevertheless the work of that Commission will be performed under this Government or under any Government of whatever political complexion that may succeed it."

Now, Sir, there was a much greater man than Lord Birkenhead, who was once Secretary of State for India, and that was Lord Morley, and I wish to make a present of a short extract from his speech to Lord Birkenhead. Speaking on the debate on the Indian Budget of 1907, Mr. Morley said:—

"You often hear men talk of the educated section of India as a mere handful and infinitesimal fraction. So they are in numbers. But it is idle—totally idle—to say that this infinitesimal section does not count. This educated section makes all the difference."

And I want to tell the Government that it is not the votes of a few members sitting on that side of the House that will help them through. So long as the most important political parties in this country stand aloof from the Commission, we do not care how many men go to present petitions to the Commission. The boycott of the Commission will be a reality and it will be so felt by the Commission.

PARLIAMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir, I wish to deal now with the most important statement which Lord Birkenhead made in his last speech. He said:—

"They (he and his colleagues) were satisfied that the only form of Commission that corresponded with the historical and constitutional facts of the situation and the practical modern necessities of the case was the one sent out. He made it plain that this was and would remain a Parliamentary responsibility of this country. He was of opinion that no more impartial or more efficiency manned Commission than the present had ever left Britain."

Now, I impugn the correctness of the assertion that the Commission corresponds with historical and constitutional facts. I will prove that it is in violent conflict with historical facts and a violent departure from a practice which has long been followed. So far back as 1833 an Act of Parliament practically laid it down that every Indian shall be treated as an equal fellow-subject of Englishmen. In 1858, the Queen of England in her great proclamation published with the approval of Parliament declared that Indians and Europeans would be regarded as equal fellow-subjects. Later on in 1861 in a debate in the House of Commons the grandfather of the present Viceroy, Sir Charles Wood, who was then Secretary of State for India, said that he did not recognise there was any other position except that of perfect equality of Britishers and Indians as fellow-subjects.

EQUAL FELLOW-SUBJECTS.

Coming to more recent times, during the war the fact was recognised that we were equal fellow-subjects.

"In the Royal Proclamation which was published on the passing of the Statute of 1919 His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to make the following appeal to his officers and the people: 'Let a new era begin with a common determination among my people and my officers to work together for a common purpose and let me trust that both the authorities and the people will co-operate so to work the Reforms as to secure the early establishment of full responsible government'."

A little later you know there was the League of Nations constituted. At the instance of England India was invited to be an original member of the League of Nations. She was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Severes and in the words of the Covenant of the League "the High Contracting Parties (including India) entered into the Covenant in order to promote international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another." India is an equal member with England of the League of Nations. To all these indisputable historical facts, add the fact that during the last sixty years, not a single Royal Commission was appointed, on which one or more Indians had not been appointed members. The present from which Indians have been deliberately excluded does not therefore correspond with historical and constitutional facts of the situation, nor does it fit in with the practical modern necessities of the case, and the assertion of Lord Birkenhead to the contrary is entirely baseless.

AN OBJECTIONABLE PRINCIPLE.

Our objection is to the principle, to the exclusion of us Indians from a position of equality of status and power as fellow-subjects, as members of every Royal Commission relating to India, which we had established during more than half a century. We refuse to accept that position. The whole of the objections of Indians to the Commission lies in that cardinal fact, not in the procedure which it may follow, because we have sense enough to understand that if the procedure was faulty we could hope to amend the process by representations.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

Our objection lies in the fact that while you treated us as equal fellow-subjects during the War, you have acted ungratefully, unjustly and not played the man in excluding us from the Commission. You have no right to determine whether India is entitled to full self-government or not. Certainly you alone have not the right to determine it as you claim India can challenge any impartial man to say why Englishmen should persist in saying that the British Parliament alone has the right to determine the manner and extent of the next constitutional reforms in India when England has as a member of the League of Nations consented to the proposition that every nation should have the right of self-determination.

WHAT YOU HAVE DONE.

Let us examine the position. What is it that you have done? You have told us that a Parliamentary Commission was needed under the constitution. I am sorry to say that hat I find it very difficultt to persuade myself that that is an honest belief. I do not think it is so, because when you read the words of the section, the meaning of it is quite clear. There is no word in it to show that the Commission must be a Parliamentary Commission. All that the section says is that when a Commission is to be appointed at the expiration of ten years after the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, "The Secretry of State with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament shall submit for the approval of His Majesty the names of persons to act as a Commission." I challenge any fair-minded man to say what word there is in it to exclude an Indian or a non-parliamentary person being appointed to such a Commission. The plea will not hold water. It is an argument adopted merely to support the decision when it had been arrived at to exclude Indians from the Commission. To prove that this was so, I will ask the Honourable the Home Member to answer a few questions. Where did the proposal that the Statutory Commission should be a Parliamentary Commission first emanate from? Is it a fact that this proposition went in the first instance from India to England, from the Government of India to His Majesty's Government? I ask my honourable friend to deny that that is a fact. I ask another question. Is it a fact that the Government of India themselves did not think that the statute shut out the appointment of non-parliamentary persons as members of the Commission or that it demanded that only members of Parliament should be appointed to the Commission? I say they did not, and I challenge the Home Member to deny this fact. I ask a third question: Is it a fact that the Government of India themselves recommended five or six names of Indians—Hindus and Muslims to be appointed as members of this Commission? I again challenge the Home Member to deny that fact.

NOT FAIR, NOT HONEST.

Now, Sir, if these are facts then I say that this plea that the statute demanded a Parliamentary Commission is not fair, is not honest. It deeply pains me, Sir, to say that the sorriest affair in this connection is that there were Indian members on the Executive Council of the Viceroy who lent their support to the proposal for a purely Parliamentary Commission which would exclude Indians from it (Cries of 'shame'.) The common belief is that the Law Member lent his full support to this proposal. At the same time I am glad to say that the common belief also is that Sir Muhammad Habibullah opposed the proposal and predicted that it would lead to a boycott of the Commission. I should like anybody to deny these facts if he can. I submit, Sir, that it is nothing but a grave misfortunte that there should be any Indian who should so far forget the self-respect which he owes to himself and to his country as to support a proposal that from a Commission which is to inquire into the future constitution of this country Indians should be excluded.

THE WRETCHED BOOK.

Let us proceed further. Let us note that shortly before the question of the appointment of the Commission was taken up there was published that wretched book, of which we have all heard which disgracefully libelled the people of this country, and that there was a clique in England working to damage the reputation of India as much as it could which helped in the preparation and circulation of that wretched book. Let us also note, Sir, that it was at this psychological time that the "Times" of London put forward the proposal that the Commission should be a purely Parliamentary Commission. I submit, Sir, I am driven to the conclusion that there was a conspiracy succeeded Indins and that that conspiracy succeeded in persuading the British public and the British press that Indians are such a contemptible lot that they should not be allowed to sit on a footing of equality with Members of the British Parliament.

Now there are only two ways in which we can get back our power, either by war or by negotiation. We are trying our best to get power by the latter method, but if it fails, I regret to say that I agree with my friend Mr. Ranga Iyer, that the people of this country will be driven to think of adopting other means, of adopting every possible and legitimate method to get rid of the present system of Government.

NATIONAL HONOUR AT STAKE.

I will conclude. Though I deplore their attitude I have nothing but respect for those of my countrymen who honestly feel that they ought to support the Simon Commission. I only wish them to remember that there has not been a single advance in constitutional reform during the last 45 years in India except as a result of the efforts of the Indian National Congress and other popular associations. Secondly, I ask them to remember that if they vote for co-operation with the Commission as it stands, they will be lowering the national honour. (Cries of 'Yes' and 'No').

It is not for my Honourable friends Mr. Cocke and Sir Walter Wilson, to say whether our national self-respect has been hurt or not. I ask every Indian member that to remember by voting for co-operation with this Commission they are exposing us to degradation in the eyes of all right-thinking men. (Cries of 'No, from Government benches), and also postponing the day of our deliverance. We want freedom. We want a free Government in this country under which all the important offices both in the civil services and the army, will be filled by Indians under which like other self-governing natioons, we, Indians shall rise to the full height of our stature. The resolution is a step in that direction, and I hope that every Indian will bear this fact in mind in voting on it. (Cheers).

BARDOLI AND GOVERNMENT.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE SATYAGRAHA.

MAHATMAJI'S ANALYSIS.

NOT A NO-TAX CAMPAIGN AT ALL.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":

The illuminating correspondence that has passed between Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Government of Bombay regarding the assessment in the Bardoli Taluka affords food for reflection to the public worker and reveals in its true light the nature of Government under which we are living. Vallabhbhai is not unknown to fame or to the Government. They have been obliged to acknowledge his worth as a public worker of great capacity, integrity and industry. They have acknowledged his great work in the Municipality of Ahmedabad. Only the other day he received unstinted praise for his philanthropic services in connection with the floods in Gujarat.

But his work seems to have counted for nothing when they found him engaged in an activity calculated to cause them embarrassment and possibly loss of prestige and what is the same thing to them loss of land revenue. Their prestige they need for the sake of their revenue. They are no believers in empty prestige.

PARTY TO INSULT.

And so in their very first letter in the matter, they thought it becoming to insult Sjt. Vallabhbhai by calling in question his professions of good-will and describing him as an outsider in Bardoli. The last letter emphasises the insult by leaving no doubt that His Excellency the Governor too was party to it. Sjt. Vallabhbhai had courteously assumed in his letter that whilst His Excellency might be identified with a policy enunciated in Government communications, he need not be identified with the manner of expression, more especially the insulting language often adopted by civilian secretaries incensed over any the least resistance or independence betrayed by the public in their correspondence with them. That the Governor has chosen to become a party to the unwarranted insult shows how difficult it is for Governors, however well-intentioned and impartial they may be reputed to be as the present Governor is, to escape the bureaucratic coil. 'Pride goeth before destruction and haughtiness before a fall.'

But Vallabhbhai has a back broad enough to bear the wordy insults that the bureaucracy may choose to heap upon him from its safe and entrenched heights. My reason of dwelling on the insult is to draw attention to the utterly irresponsible nature of the Government that dares to insult a public worker of the foremost rank.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

But let us see for the moment what it is that has upset the Government. Land revenue is a close preserve beyond the pale of law such as it is. The regulation of assessment rests entirely with the executive authority. Every attempt hitherto made to bring it under popular or judicial control has failed. The Government must somehow or other meet the ever-growing expenditure, bulk of which is military. Land revenue lends itself to arbitrary increase as it affects the largest class and a class that has no voice, a class that can be squeezed without wincing. There would be an end to irresponsible government if the governed are either allowed to have a say in their taxation or to resist it successfully. Bardoli does not appreciate the increase made in its assessment. Its people approached the Government with petitions and exhausted all the means that are regarded as constitutional to secure redress. Having failed they invited Vallabhbhai to advise them and if necessary to lead them in resisting the Government through Satyagraha.

Vallabhbhai investigated their case and though he found it to be just, sought to approach the Government with a view to save them embarrassment and spare the people prolonged suffering and suggested an honourable course, i.e., suggested that if the Government did not admit the justice of the people's case, they should appoint an 'impartial' tribunal to investigate the case on either side and assured the Government that the people would abide by the decision of such a tribunal. This reasonable suggestion the Government has scornfully rejected.

SPECIFIC GRIEVANCE.

The public, therefore, are not called upon to accept the popular version as against that of the Government. They are asked merely to support the demand for the appointment of an impartial tribunal and failing such appointment to support their heroic resolve peacefully to resist the assessment and suffer all the consequences of such resistance even including confiscation of their land.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai has rightly distinguished the proposed Satyagraha from the Swaraj Satyagraha. This campaign cannot be properly deemed to be a no-tax campaign launched for the attainment of Swaraj as Bardoli would have done in 1922. This Satyagraha is limited in scope, has a specific local object. Every man has the right, nay, it is his duty to resist an arbitrary unjust levy as the Bardoli assessment is claimed to be by its ryots. But though the object of the proposed Satyagraha is local and specific, it has an all-India application. What is true of Bardoli is true of many parts of India. The struggle has also an indirect bearing on Swaraj. Whatever awakens people to a sense of their wrongs and whatever gives them strength for disciplined and peaceful resistance and habituates them for corporate suffering brings us nearer Swaraj.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday, and if you have passed the stormy days of your tempetuous 'teens, a glorious vista of opportunities opens out to you—really and truly, quite unlike the bogus vista of opportunities that poor India is made to believe has opened out to it by the opening of the Simon Inquisition. Whatever you cherish and desire you are sure to get. Like Ali Baba in "The Forty Thieves" story in the 'Arabian Nights,' you have only to mutter "open sesame," and all the treasures (whether in stones or in flesh and blood) of this world lie at your feet. This will naturally give rise to considerable envy among small-minded critics and grunters who will cry at the so-called injustice of Nature which distributes loaves and fishes to the few lucky devils (just like our bureaucratic mandarins) leaving the masses, that is, the majority grovelling in dirt and disease. They will piteously quote the vernacular proverb: "Where there is grain there are no sparrows, where there are sparrows, no grain," obviously referring to the sterility in your domestic soil, so your being (and dying) childless will be the only flow in your otherwise most fragrant ointment. Though fabulously rich you will be always faithful to your wife. You will humorously say: One man ought to have one God only and one woman to worship." This speaks volumes of Encyclopaedic praise for your firmness of character when, in these glorious days of "Pax Britannica," one comes across the devil's temptation almost at the corner of every street or facing the big tram-lined thoroughfares. And the wheels of Government encumbered with the spokes of red-tape, law and order are slow to move, like the car of Jugge-nath, in spite of unanimous public protests.

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